The Mapleton Item.

VOL. XIII. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1902. NO. 51

LOCAL NOTES.

—Next Monday will be St. Patrick's Day.

—M. L. Rex and wife are visiting friends at Orbisonia.

—Mrs. H. S. Stubbs and son are visiting friends at Mifflin.

—Arthur F. Parker, of Kipple, was a Sunday visitor to Mapleton.

—Mrs. A. T. Coder spent a portion of the past week with friends in Blair county.

—Rev. W. H. Norcross will preach in the M. E. church next Sunday morning.

—B. O'Connor & Sons have some interesting news in their advertisement. Read it

—Mrs. Samuel Wagner, of Harrisburg, is visiting among friends in and about Mapleton.

—Wednesday, March 26th, the Central Pennsylvania M. E. conference will convene at Bellefonte.

—Mrs. Ira V. Rex and son, of Wilkinsburg, have been guests of her parents in Mapleton during the past week.

—Miss Alice Sheetrom, of Trough Creek valley, spent a couple days of the past week with her sister in Mapleton.

—The reign of the groundhog will terminate next Sunday. He has well sustained his reputation as a weather prognosticator.

—Miss Clara Parker, of Kipple, stopped a day with friends in Mapleton last week on her way home from a convention at Lewistown.

—While in Philadelphia on Monday, Dr. Spangler had opportunity to get a close view of Prince Henry at the Broad Street station.

—Nine steel cars were involved in a wreck to a freight train in Lewistown Narrows Thursday afternoon, caused by a broken flange.

—A wreck of an engine and twelve cars occurred west of Huntingdon this morning. The Mifflin wreck crew was summoned to assist in cleaning it up.

—The snow at this place last Wednesday attained a depth of twenty-two inches. Not so bad for the fifth of March. It is gradually disappearing without doing any damage.

—The ladies of the M. E. church will hold an Easter social in Gillam's hall Saturday evening, March 29th. Further announcement will be made in a future issue of the ITEM.

—We had the pleasure of greeting our friends B. H. Swope, of Tod township, and Grant Cornelius, of Cassville, on Monday, both of whom were transacting business in Mapleton.

—Extra heavy unbleached muslin, 6c., worth 8c.; bleached muslin, 6c., worth 8c.; seamless sheeting, 9-4 wide, 15c., worth 20c. New mackerel received this week at B. O,Connor & Sons'.

—A. Luther Smith, of Eighteenth avenue, has purchased 18,000 casing brick from the Altoona Brick and Tile company and shipped them to his farm in Hnntingdon county.—*Altoona Tribune.*

—W. T. Boring, deputy of Huntingdon county, will inspect the Granges north of the Juniata river as follows: Red Oak, March 17 at 2 p. m.; Donation, March 17 at 7.30 p. m.; Shaver's Creek, March 18 at 2 p. m.; McAlevy's Fort, March 18 at 7.30 p. m.; Warriorsmark, March 19 at 2 p. m.; Juniata (Alexandria), March 20 at 2 p. m.

—Mrs. Charles H. Clark two years ago underwent an operation for appendicitis from the effects of which she has not recovered, or some new malady has developed. On Monday Dr. Spangler took her to the Jefferson Hospital, Philadelphia, for another operation. We hope it may prove successful and that she may speedily be restored to health.

—The act of 1881 says "shad may be taken in the Susquehanna river from Monday at sunrise to Saturday at sunset from March 15 to June 25, with seine or seines, net or nets, not less than 4½ inches in mesh, measured from knot to knot." The Juniata being a tributary to the Susquehanna it is governed by the same law. This item is printed in answer to several inquiries made by the editor within the past month.—*Newport Ledger.*

—A damaging freight wreck occurred one mile west of Huntingdou Saturday night which caused a detention in passenger and freight traffic. Extra 608 ran into the rear end of a local freight with the result that the engine and ten steel cars were wrecked. Three tracks were blocked for several hours, causing a delay in the movement of freight. The fourth track being open, was used in running passenger trains past the wreckage.

—At argument court last week all the licenses applied for in this county to sell intoxicating liquors were granted, no remonstrances being filed. The applicants were L. R. and W. S. Leister—Leister House, J. C. Swoope—Brunswick, Davis G. and C. B. Zeigler—National, L. R. Brown—Hallman, H. C. and S. B. Wallace—Washington, all of Huntingdon, and H. V. Shaffner, Orbisonia. Martin Grube, distiller and wholesaler, and H. D. Reiners, bottler, Huntingdon, were also granted licenses.

—A box car and a car of ganister standing at the foot of the incline south of Mapleton from some cause got loose and commenced moving down the heavy grade of the siding soon after six o'clock this morning. When they struck the stub switch near the works of the Mapleton Sand Company they left the track. The box car was overturned, the car of ganister was wrecked, the water pipe of the sand company, running from the river, was bent and punctured and the track was knocked out of line. The Mifflin wreck crew is clearing up the wreck this afternoon.

—Mapleton has had a mad dog scare since Sunday. About noon on Sunday a very large yellow dog made its appearance in town and bit quite a number of the dogs in this place. It chased James Henderson's dog to his door and "Jim" promptly shot the stranger and in the evening buried him. The strange dog, from the best information received, came down either Hare's or Smith valley. It was a fine looking canine. Its actions and the fact that it frothed considerable at the mouth has convinced most of those who saw it that it was a genuine case of rabies. Two of the dogs bitten were killed.

—An exchange tells of a clergyman who recently made a very bad break at a funeral and caused dire consternation among the friends of the deceased. The reverend gentleman had grown very tired of the regulation expressions and the same old form of announcements over and over again and determined to introduce some new ones. At the funeral in question he decided to try his new departure announcements, and accordingly when he had finished preaching the funeral sermon, instead of saying "an opportunity will now be given to view the remains," he said, "an opportunity will be given to pass around the bier."

Could Not Breathe.

Coughs, colds, croup, grip, bronchitis, other throat and lung troubles are quickly cured by One Minute Cough Cure. One Minute Cough Cure is not a mere expectorant which gives only temporary relief. It softens and liquifies the mucous, draws out the inflammation and removes the cause of the disease. Absolutely safe. Acts at once. "One Minute Cough Cure will do all that is claimed for it," says Justice of the Peace J. Q. Hood, Crosby, Miss. "My wife could not get her breath and was relieved by the first dose. It has been a benefit to all my family." W. H. Spangler.

He Got the 'Coon.

One evening last week Charles Utts, who lives on the Corbin place south of Mapleton, heard his dogs making a disturbance and went out to inquire the cause. He discovered a 'coon up a tree and called his wife to see the sport. Charlie climbed the tree and shook off the 'coon The dogs pounced upon it and Charlie slid down to the rescue, caught the 'coon by the back of the neck and drove away the dogs. He started for the house with his intended pet and in some way the 'coon caught Charlie's disengaged wrist and cut an ugly gash half way around it. He realized suddenly that the 'coon was hot and without ceremony dropped it. The dogs again pounced upon the 'coon and dispatched it. Charlie had the satisfaction of dining off the 'coon but his injured arm prevented him following his usual vocation for several days.

Practically Starving.

"After using a few bottles of Kodol Dyspepsia Cure my wife received perfect and permanent relief from a severe and chronic case of stomach trouble," says J. R. Holly, real estate, insurance and loan agent, of Macomb, Ill. "Before using Kodol Dyspepsia Cure she could not eat an ordinary meal without intense suffering. She is now entirely cured. Several physicians and many remedies had failed to give relief." You don't have to diet. Eat any good food you want, but don't overload the stomach. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure will always digest it for you. W. H. Spangler.

Argument Court.

In re estate of S. H. Irvin, of Jackson township, alias order of sale of real estate awarded.

Report of committee appointed to inspect new indices of deeds prepared by B. F. Fodard, register of deeds, filed and approved.

John H. Puckey appointed committe of Mary Jane Barkle, of Orbisonia.

In re application for guardian for Gideon Ganoe, of Warriorsmark township, hearing fixed for Friday, March 14, 1902.

In re Chicago Building & Manufacturing Co. vs. Guy Myton et al.; record amended.

In re petition of Ellis Iddings for order to issue scire facias sur mortgage on property in Henderson township; rule awarded against J. R. Flenner to show cause why said verdict should not issue.

In re T. H. Adams et al. vs. Wm. A. DeFrehn and R. A. DeFrehn; amended statement allowed.

C. E. Benson, W. A. Carrigan and J. N. Thompson appointed commissioners to report on advisability of dividing Shirley election district and making the borough of Shirleysburg a separate district.

Report of Jas. S. Woods, auditor appointed to make distribution of the proceeds of the sheriff's sale of real estate of Ada L. Archey, of Smithfield township.

Citation awarded against Geo. W. Bergantz, administrator c. t. a. of James Hutchinson, late of Henderson township, deceased, to file a second account.

Lewis Irvin, guardian of Connie Numer, authorized to join in sale of tract of land in Henderson township and lot in the borough of Huntingdon.

Exceptions to widow's inventory in estate of Adam Heffner, late of Shirley township, deceased, withdrawn, and appraisement confirmed.

George G. Steel appointed guardian of John T. Duff, Jr., of Spruce Creek.

The executors of James Chamberlain, late of Warriorsmark township, deceased, authorized to sell real estate for purposes of settlement, etc.

Return of rule on heirs of Robert L. Henderson, late of Warriorsmark township, deceased, and decree of sale of real estate entered.

Thomas Johnston, guardian of Charles Conrad, of Huntingdon, ordered to pay balance due ward, as per accounnt filed.

Irvin D. Kuntzleman, guardian of Irvin Hefright, authorized to join in conveyance of certain property in Huntingdon.

Rockhill Furnace Notes.

From Orbisonia Dispatch.

Since the last issue of the *Dispatch* in which we announced that the furnace was to be put in operation, work has been commenced on the repair work. Mr. C. B. Foot, of Reading, who is an experienced furnaceman, is the superintendent in charge and has a force of men at work day and night cleaning up around the furnace and coke ovens and making repairs.

Furnace No. 2 has been cleaned out and found in such excellent condition that it can be blown in without much work on the stack.

Machinists have commenced work on the engines, pumps and other machinery, which will be carried on as rapidly as possible.

It is the present intention of the managers to put the furnace in blast about May 1.

Frank P. Howe, president of the Rockhill Furnace Company, and two expert furnacemen from Philadelphia, were in town Wednesday looking after the interests of the new company.

The Booher Branch railroad, running to the Booher mines, is to be repaired so that ore can be transported to the furnace.

John Sellers, of Rockhill, has secured a position as blacksmith.

Old furnacemen who formerly worked here but who were compelled to go elsewhere when the furnace shut down are already making applications for positions.

Would Smash the Club.

If members of the "Hay Fever Association" would use Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, the club would go to pieces, for it always cures this malady—and Asthma, the kind that baffles the doctors, it wholly drives from the system. Thousands of once hopeless sufferers from Consumption, Pneumonia, Bronchitis owe their lives and health to it. It conquers Grip, saves little ones from Croup and Whooping Cough and is positively guaranteed for all Throat and Lung troubles. 50c. and $1.00. Trial bottles free at W. H. Spangler's

Pennsylvania Railroad and Prince Henry's Tour.

The return of Prince Henry from Philadelphia to New York Monday afternoon by special train ended the connection of the Pennsylvania railroad with this notable tour. When the tour was planned the passenger department of the Pennsylvania railroad was commissioned to take entire charge of the transportation of the distinguished party. It was the desire of the assistant secretary of state that all the arrangements should be perfectly made and the experience and resourcefulness of the Pennsylvania management naturally suggested the selection of that line.

A bare outline of the tour was furnished by the reception committee to the railroad officials, and every detail of the railroad schedule, including the stops at the various cities, was worked out in advance and submitted for approval. The choice of the crew, comprising some thirty people, was made by the railroad officials and the commisary supplies for the entire trip of ten days was not only provided in advance, but the menu cards for each meal were prepared and printed before the start. Beside the prince and his suite of seventeen officers and the five delegates of the president, there were four private secretaries, six representatives of the American and foreign press and three photographers. In addition each officer had a valet. Quarters and sustenance were provided for these as well as for the train crew and occasional visitors who joined the train as it passed over the various lines. It was like stocking a yacht for a long cruise, but even in the restricted storage capacity of a train there was never a failure of anything to eat or drink that was promised on the bill of fare.

The time schedule was maintained to the letter. Barring one unavoidable detention, which was soon overcome by the elasticity of the schedule, there was not an accident to mar the absolute carrying out of the time table in every detail, and this in spite of the results of the flood and storm unprecedented in the records of eastern railroading. Every point was reached on time and the departure was marked by similar promptness. The special train arrived at Weehawken on its return on the exact minute of the schedule.

His royal highness took frequent occasions to express his entire satisfaction not only with the perfect manner in which his comfort had been provided for, but also at the excellent manner in which every movement of his train had been conducted.

One of the prince's party in speaking of the tour said: "Such a movement is a magnificent demonstration of the resources and splendid ability of American railroad management, and the Pennsylvania people are entitled to merited congratulation on the very important part which they so successfully played in it."

School Reports.

Report of Mapleton borough schools for sixth month, ending Friday, March 7, 1902.

No. 1—Frances Isenberg, teacher.

	Males	Females	Total
No. pupils enrolled	25	16	41
Average attendance	19	12	31
Per cent. of "	80	77	78

Names of pupils who missed no time: Robert Truax, Gilbert Wilson, Ernest McCarl, James McCarl, Zury Truax, Margaret Hicks. Visitors, 5.

No. 2—Minnie Jones, teacher.

	Males	Females	Total
No. pupils enrolled	27	11	38
Average attendance	25	10	35
Per cent. of "	91	89	90

Those present every day during the month are: Laura Lamberson, Edith Dell, Alice Holden, Lena Truax, Brinton Dell, Willie McNerlin, Charley Werner, Vernon Neice and George Shoop. Visitors, 7.

No. 3—Anna M. Miller, teacher.

	Males	Females	Total
No. pupils enrolled	15	15	30
Average attendance	12	13	25
Per cent. of "	83	85	84

The following pupils were present every day during the month: Loy Rex, Victor Wallett, Tony Cutone, Tillie Neice and Mary Hooper. Visitors, 4.

No. 4—H. E. Swope, teacher.

	Males	Females	Total
No. pupils enrolled	12	12	24
Average attendance	10	10	20
Per cent. of "	89	89	89

The following pupils were present every day during the month: Ada McDonald, Emma Wright, Clinton Dell, David Norris.

Edward Spangler, David Norris and Clinton Dell missed no time during the fifth month, but owing to grade changes their names were unintentionally omitted in last month's report. Number of visitors during month, 8.

San Jose (Hosay) Scale Louse.

The San Jose scale louse kills all kinds of fruit trees in from one to five or six years. It is worse than all other fruit pests put together. It covers the tree all over with a greyish ashey colored scale and makes the bark look rough and dead. It feels a little moist or greasy to the fingers when rubbed. Every fruit raiser should have a little microscope, though it can be seen without when you are once "on to it." It spreads very rapidly and will destroy all the fruit trees in the county if nothing stops its ravages. It has killed quite a number of trees at Mill Creek and Petersburg in this county already and is no doubt doing its work unnoticed many other places. There is a fine of one hundred dollars or less for harboring it. Trees must be cut down and burned. If the owner don't do it, it becomes the supervisor's duty to appoint three owners of real estate to investigate. If they order the destruction of the trees, so it must be. They can have them destroyed at the expense of the township. Such is substantially the law. We heard it read lately.

Next, what is to be done about it? What is the remedy, if any? Not kerosene nor Paris green nor Bordeaux mixture nor lime. We tried all these last season. They have been thoroughly tried by many, but no good. The following formula is taken from the "Farm Journal" and has been used for several years in California with entire success. It was used last season by one man in New Jersey and another in Massachusetts. Both saved their crops while orchards near theirs failed:

Fresh unslacked lime,	40 pounds
Sulphur,	20 "
Salt,	15 "
Water,	60 gallons

Mix lime with water and boil, stirring in salt and sulphur. Spray trees with mixture boiling hot before the leaves are out, not afterwards. Use a good sprayer with high pressure and coat everything. Go over every tree two or three times. For full information see "Farm Journal," page 64, February number, 1902.

As it is a little late now for your readers to send for catalogues and study the spraying business, I will, therefore, state that after thorough investigation and some experience for several years, I have bought and tried a style D, "Rochester Spray Pump" made by the Rochester Spray Pump Co., Rochester, N. Y. It holds about four gallons. Style E is a size smaller. The retail price of style D is five dollars, style E is a dollar cheaper. For a description of these sprayers see advertisement in late copies of "Farm Journal." If a dozen or more persons send me their orders I can get them for them at about three fifty, and four and a quarter dollars, respectively. My charges merely cover expenses. There is a brass tube three feet long for high spraying that costs thirty cents additional. Mr. A. C. Corbin, of Huntingdon, will have a sample of style E on exhibition at N. and M. Corbins' grocery in a few days. Mr. A. C. Corbin has been disabled from work for over a year by paralysis. The patronage of your readers would be bestowed where much needed and gratefully received in his case.

Many of your readers, especially those who take the "Farm Journal," know all and more than I have written about the scale louse, but if half the people in the county were to neglect their trees they would furnish a constant supply of the pests to the sprayed orchards. It is necessary, therefore, that everybody be waked up, vigilant and active, for I am certain we have a foe to fight that will take all hands. JAMES G. CORBIN,

Mill Creek, Pa.

—A paragraph has been going the rounds of the press, says the New York *Press*, that the dummy clocks used by the jewelers and other dealers in timepieces as advertisements always indicate the hour 8.18 to commemorate the precise moment when President Lincoln was assassinated. Lincoln, says the *Press*, did not arrive at Ford's Theatre on the fatal evening until 9 o'clock and Booth did not shoot him until after 10. His death occurred at 7.30 the next morning.

Surgeon's Knife Not Needed.

Surgery is no longer necessary to cure piles. DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve cures such cases at once, removing the necessity for dangerous, painful and expensive operations. For scalds, cuts burns, wounds, bruises, sores and skin diseases it is unequalled. Beware of counterfeits. W. H. Spangler.

SENOR VALENTINO.

Twelve o'clock midnight. From far across the country comes a dull, hollow, reverberating boom—the signal gun of the Spanish forces. Slowly, almost painfully, the Cuban patriot flung back his light blanket, gazed upward for a moment at the burning mass of stars in the heavens, then fell back again to dream of bloody charges made by the gray dragoons of Spain, and of their repulse by the sturdy Cuban macheteers.

"Surely not again, Senor Captain? One must be cool to think so lightly of a task like ours."

"Vive Cuba Libre! You are right, Pedro—we must be up and away."

This time the young Cuban sprung to his feet and shook himself as though that was a punishment for his momentary forgetfullness. As the two young men stand side by side in the soft mellow ligt of the moon it is easy to see that they are not of the lower caste or guajiros, a party that comprises a large division of the patriot army, but of the Cuban planter, a gentleman of the highest degree.

Both are armed with small arms alone, though their appearance indicates that they have seen military service.

"Now is the time to read our general's instructions, Pedro; the senor lays great stress upon our actions tonight, and knows that at this very hour we are moving toward the forces of the enemy to accomplish a purpose, the penalty of which, if we are caught, is instant death."

As the speaker ceased he drew a sealed package from beneath the folds of his sash.

"Inferno!" he continued a moment later; "the general is terse and sends us out to do much against great odds. The spy, he says, is a guarded prisoner in the Spanish camp, but his whereabouts he knows not; and yet we are to liberate him at the risks of our own lives, and when we have accomplished this receive any reward we may ask for."

"Carramba! Valentino, the terms are good. Two or three hundred dobloons will satisfy me; let us hasten."

"In sooth you speak right, the job is a profitable one, but the night is illomened. What care we for gold when the liberty of Cuba is at stake?"

"Do you forget, senor, that Spanish metal will purchase the American steel with which the Cuban patriots will win their freedom?"

"No, Pedro; but does not the general turn over all of his spare gold to the filbustering expeditions?"

"Ah, one forgets in his eagerness to aid his country. Greater though will be the fever scourge, Valentino, than all the steel and forces of Cuba. Gloria! Who can defeat us when God is on our side?"

"But this spy, Pedro—why should our leader take more than commonplace interest in him, when first he broached the subject to me he wept like a child, and implored me in the name of Heaven to save him. Pedro, there is a mystery here."

"I doubt it not, senor; and did he not mention a name?"

"Ah, not once; nor did I question him, he was so wrought with grief."

"See! The lights of the Spanish camp, Valentino; we will halt here; the moon is disappearing, the stars are falling, and it will soon be dark."

"A fortune for a hundred brave macheteers now! Yon camp would not look so quiet and peaceful, Pedro, were my wish gratified."

"There, at last Palo hill has hidden the tell-tale orb! Take one more look Valentino, before we leave on our desperate game of chance."

The two men gazed for a moment eastward toward the insurgent country, and then to the westward at the twinkling lights a mile or so off on the plains.

"Will they be there—the horses?" whispered the one who had likened their task to a game of chance.

"He is a true Cuban, and will not fail us in the hour of need; if he does, God pity the spy and us."

"Pardon me, senor, small need to wory now; it all hangs by a thread anyway, even the rebellion. The death of Marti weakened our end somewhat, but the dreaded fever combined with the patriots should yet more than match the home tyrant."

"If one of us should fall tonight, Pedro, and be left behind with a piece of lead in his heart, remember the duty of a comrade and friend and send the tidings to the fallen one's home."

"Condanacoin! Senor, do not talk so despondently, for God's sake. It is growing dark and the chills creep up my back like slimy reptiles. If any one dies tonight, it will be me, mark it, Valentino."

"Ugh!" shudered the other. "We are both growing superstitious."

"Aye, superstitious, but not cowardly. Never, as far back as the Cespedes can trace their pedigree, has there been found a coward, and now——"

"Hist, Pedro!"

Valentino had suddenly thrown himself upon one knee and raised his hand as a sign of warning. He listened attentively for full a minute, then cautiously approached his companion.

"A sentinel," he explained in a whisper. "I have a plan; to overpower this guard and force him to betray the position of the confined spy."

"Good, here are the chips—once, twice, ah, three times I go."

Pedro crept away and disappeared in the gloom.

With taxed nerves the waiting Valentino crouched upon the earth with his stiletto barred, ready at the least call to lend his comrade asistance. Slowly, almost with the tardiness of hours, the minutes passed by.

"It is accomplished," Valentino muttered, as a low whistle was borne to his ears.

Stretching his limbs to give them their former strength and suppleness, the insurgent hurried off in the direction of the sound. He had not advanced far before he discovered Pedro bending over the prostrate form of the sentinel.

"Have you killed him, senor?" he asked.

"No, the fellow is only scared and has already given us the desired information. The one we are in search of is confined in a tent just outside the general's headquarters up on the hill yonder where you see the three red lights; help me bind and gag him, senor."

It took but a moment to make the prisoner secure, and the two were on their way again. The general's tent was less than a quarter of a mile distant, but the greatest precaution was necessary in dodging the sentinels.

"There, at last I believe we are safely inside the lines, senor."

"Not yet, Pedro."

"Arto!" (halt) cried a low firm voice of command.

Both came to a dead stop, but the quick witted Valentino was equal to the emergency. The carabinero who had so suddenly changed the tide of events stood with his gun at his shoulder a dozen feet to the right.

"We are friends, senor."

"Give the countersign."

"That we cannot do; but we must see the general tonight, as we have important information. Here is a permit that has passed us thus far—see for yourself, that it is not a fraud," and the Cuban held out the letter.

Taken off his guard by the apparent frankness of the man before him, the unsuspecting carabinero allowed the but of his rifle to fall to the ground, and stretched forth his hand for the paper.

There was a bright flash of steel as it passed through the air.

"The night has its victim," muttered Valentino as he wiped off and sheathed his blade." 'Tis some poor mother's son, hardly beyond the limits of boyhood yet, and still it had to be done."

"And a masterly stroke that did it—right to the heart, senor, without a doubt."

"Come."

The captain could say no more; tears were in his eyes and he wished that the hellish work was undone. He could hardly suppress a sob as he thought of the aged mother on the other side of the sea, waiting and praying for a son that would never return. Oh, the anguish of that moment!

Suddenly he halted, for ahead of him, not a dozen rods, was the tent for which he was searching. Pedro remained a few steps behind to guard against surprise, and alone the brave rebel captain crept up to the canvas flap.

There was a light inside; he peered in—there upon a bundle of blankets, with hands and feet securely bound lay—not a man, but the form of a beautiful girl.

For a moment he could hardly believe his eyes. Was she the spy?

"Ah!"

Like a flash of lightening the truth dawned over him; he had solved the mystery.

"Senorita?" he called softly.

There was a stir among the blankets, and a pale sweet face, with soft black curls clinging about it like a veil, was raised from its hard pillow.

"A friend to aid you; one who has your wellfare at heart."

The girl raised herself still higher, but not a sound escaped her lips. It was not necessary, the soft eyes alone told the story.

Swiftly Valentino crossed to the pallet—swiftly he severed the cords that bound her tender limbs—and swiftly he caught her lovely form in his arms and dashed into the open air.

It was all over in a minute, for the Cuban had thrown caution to the winds; his only thought—his only purpose was to convey his precious charge to a place of safety. Alas! that his haste was to prove so fatal.

"Arto! Who goes there?"

The sharp rattle of a carbine rang out on the still night air, and the camp was awake.

"Courage, senorita, we will pass them yet. Pedro. Ho. Pedro!"

"Here, senor. Hasten, the horses are in the hollow just beyond the hill."

It was a race for life, and the patriots won. Hardly were they mounted and off before a dozen or more carabineros rushed into the hollow.

"Caballo! Caballo!" they cried and discharged their weapons.

"Can you hold your seat, senorita?" the captain asked as he rode up beside her.

"With ease," she answered bravely, smiling bravely through the gloom.

"They are on horses and in pursuit, senor."

"I fear we are lost," interupted Pedro.

"Why so, comrade?"

"Because, I—I—Valentino, the girl's horse is dying!"

The captain lurched in his saddle as though struck by a blow. For the first time he noticed the spasmodic leaps of the maiden's steed, and the gradual lagging of its pace.

Still on they sped; five—ten—fifteen minutes, and then they began to enter the hills. The wounded horse was fast losing strength, but still the noble animal plunged on till its heart burst; and with an agonizing groan it stumbled and fel dead.

In a moment Valentino had the girl on his own mount, and was dashing away in pursuit of Pedro.

"Courage, senorita," he murmered softly, and pressed her closer to his breast, nestling her face among her beautiful waving curls.

P-i-n-ggg!

That fatal bullet zipped close to the captain's head, and was instantly followed by a heavy fall.

"Great God, in Heaven, comarada, are you hurt?"

No answer.

"Dead!"

That one solemn word was uttered with a pathos that boded ill for the perpetrators of the deed.

"Oh, ye tramplers of human rights, may your bone decay in every hidden swamp and recess of Cuba, and may the power of despotic Spain sink beneath the billows of the sea, carrying with it every vistage of the accursed nation. Dios. Oh, Pedro, my comrade—my friend."

The carabineros were close upon the fugitives now, and with a last look at his beloved comrade the captain struck his spurs deep in his horse's flank and sped eastward.

"Courage, senorita, courage," he whispered over and over again. "Yet there remains one other final resort if all others fail. I will save you—have you faith in me?"

And in answer the girl would lift her face and say,—

"Faith unbounded. You are a Cuban patriot."

Never before had the young Cuban been placed in such a critical position. If it had not been for his beautiful charge, he would have turned back and died bravely, fighting over the body of his slain comrade. But this girl with the lovely waving hair and the glorious eyes, had cast a spell over him which was not easily thrown off; she was more than life to him now.

"Oh, my God, they are gaining on us, senor! See! They level their pieces—they fire!"

"Inferno! The horse is struck—he is down! Cling to me senorita."

The quarry was run to earth; Valentino's last resolve was shattered; he could not now forfeit his own life for that of his companion. But blood should flow as free as water in that dark, gloomy pass before he would allow himself to be taken captive.

What was that?

A terrific explosion, a stream of quivering flame shooting out from that impenetrable mass of darkness, and the foremost dragoon tumbles from his horse, as lifeless as the weather-beaten rocks about him.

Cr-r-a-a-ack!

'Viva Cuba Libre!"

And they are saved.

* * * *

The next day the insurgent band carried the general's daughter and her brave rescurer in triumph back to the rebel camp; and with his darling—the doomed spy clasped close to his breast, the old man implored God to pour forth the blessings of heaven upon the heads of the two heroes both living and dead.

And Valentino, at the head of his macheteers, led them on to victory and freedom, while in a peaceful villa back in the hills a beautiful girl, a spy, waited and watched for him, her loved one to return.—Waverly Magizine.

How Mount Vernon Was Named.

A very comprehensive history of Mount Vernon is presented in the report of the Virginia board of visitors, just printed. It is written by Judge James B. Sener of this city. The first of the illustrations is a portrait of Edward Vernon, the British admiral, born in 1684, died in 1757, under whom Lawrence Washington served in the British navy during the war with Spain, and for whom he named Mount Vernon.—Washington Post.

The gold mines of Mysore, India, are worked by American electrical devices, the power being from the melting Himalayan snow.

WIRELESS TELEPHONY

Successful Experiments by the United States Signal Corps.

Words Distinctly Audible at a Distance of 480 Feet—Feat Regarded as Important—Using Wireless Telegraphy.

Washington, D. C.—The Signal Corps of the United States Army has succeeded in sending wireless telephone messages a distance of 480 feet.

These messages were not sent in the Morse code, but in words, uttered in ordinary, clear, speaking tones, such as would normally carry a distance of thirty or forty feet at most.

The distances at which these messages have been clearly heard by the latest experiments exceeds the length of two ordinary city blocks.

This achievement is regarded as highly important by the Signal Corps officials. They have been conducting experiments with wireless telephone messages for several months, but only lately have they succeeded in getting beyond the 400-foot mark. They regard the principle as practically demonstrated now, and look confidently to doubling the distance in the very near future, with a good prospect later of placing wireless telephone messages in the same class with wireless telegraphy.

General Greeley has acknowledged that officers of the corps have been experimenting with the wireless telephone for some time, and, though inclined to be extremely reticent, he has admitted that they have met with what he termed "a moderate degree of success."

The system by which these wireless telephone messages have been transmitted is very much like that employed in wireless telegraphy. The instruments used, however, are, if anything, even more delicate than those used by Marconi. The main point of distinction between wireless telephone and wireless telegraph messages is that with the telephone messages words must be reproduced instead of dots and dashes.

The Signal Corps officers regard the possibilities of wireless telephoning as of even greater value to the Army than wireless telegraphy.

The system by which these wireless telephone messages have been sent is said to be the conception of Signal Corps officers. The work will be diligently continued.

The Signal Corps has been making practical use of wireless telegraphy at San Francisco for twenty-two months, a fact not generally known. Officials here say that the system there has worked perfectly at varying distances

REVOLT IN SERVIA FAILS.

Alleged Relative of the Pretender to the Throne Killed.

Belgrade, Servia.—An attempt to start a revolution was made at the frontier town of Shabats, fifty-six miles west of Belgrade, by a raid under the leadership of Alavantics, an alleged relative of Prince Karageorgevitch, the pretender to the Servian throne. Alavantics was killed and his adherents arrested.

Alavantics, with a handful of followers, arrived at Shabats from Mitrowic, wearing the uniform of a general in the Servian army, and called to the frontier guard to follow him. The latter, not suspecting that anything was wrong, accompanied the supposed general to the town hall, where Alavantics ordered the men of the Fire Department to join him. This motley procession proceeded to the Gendarmery Barracks, where Alavantics paraded the gendarmes.

Two of the latter, whose suspicions were aroused, escaped and informed their commander, Captain Nikolics. The latter called on Alavantics to produce some document as authority for his actions, hereupon the latter fired a revolver at Captain Nikolics and slightly wounded him. Nikolics promptly shot and killed Alavantics, whose followers were arrested.

Geneva. — Prince Karageorgevitch, the Servian pretender, specifically disclaims any connection with the revolutionary attempt made at Shabats, or relationship with Alavantics.

SANTIAGO FIGHT COST $84,864.

Naval Battle at Manila Involved an Expenditure of $50,000.

Washington, D. C.,—Rear-Admiral O'Neil, Chief of the Ordinance Bureau of the Navy, has compiled some interesting information relating to the ammunition expended in the naval battles at Manila and off Santiago. Judged from the standpoint of values, the fight with Cervera's squadron cost this Government in ammunition expended $84,864.

The ammunition expended by Dewey's vessels at Manila cost considerably less— a little more than $50,000. The total weight of ammunition expended in the fight off Santiago was 164.7 tons. The total weight of metal thrown was 114.3 tons. There were 9474 rounds fired, of which 1300 were from main and 8174 from the secondary battery guns.

At Manila the total weight of ammunition expended, including powder, was 132 tons. There were 66.9 tons of metal thrown and 5858 rounds fired. Of the latter 1413 were from the main and 445 from the secondary battery guns.

Serious Rebellion in China.

The rebellion in the province of Kwang-Se, China, has assumed alarming proportions.

MINOR EVENTS OF THE WEEK

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

President Roosevelt signed the bill creating a permanent Census Bureau.

President Roosevelt and Secretary Hay expressed their inability to formulate rules for the reception of Ambassadors at official functions given by Congress.

The Navy will test a French telephone which dispenses with the use of an ear receiver.

President Roosevelt asked Governor Dole to come to Washington to discuss Hawaiian affairs.

Foreign Ambassadors in Washington protested against their treatment at the McKinley memorial exercises.

Government receipts for February, $41,159,739; expenditures, $39,099,290, a decrease and increase, respectively.

OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS.

All the evidence was presented and the arguments closed in the postoffice fraud cases at Havana, Cuba. The court had six days in which to render a decision.

Merchants of Manila objected to the insular tariff, alleging that it crippled the resources of the archipelago.

DOMESTIC.

Governor Odell removed Sheriff Guden, of Kings County, N. Y., from office and appointed Norman S. Dike.

Women of the Baggage Inspection Reform Committee started a national movement for organization.

B. D. Greene and J. F. Gaynor failed to appear for trial in Savannah, Ga., and their bonds of $40,000 each were forfeited.

Secretary Shaw paid his first visit to Wall Street.

An unknown negro murdered John Tucker, a farmer, at Hamilton's Bluff, Ala.

Five men were drowned by the upsetting of a small boat in the Sacramento River, Cal.

The centennial of the incorporation of Cincinnati, Ohio, was celebrated by the municipal authorities.

While trying to force sleep with chloroform Dr. Richard Ferguson, Jr., fell forward into a saturated handkerchief at Columbia, S. C., and was suffocated.

For murder done last April Luke Sanders was hanged at Marion, Ala.

The resignation of Dr. William S. Lyman, President of the University of Alabama, was tendered because of old age.

A $10,000,000 flour combination, to control the Oriental trade, was being formed on the Pacific Coast.

Water in engine rooms caused five shoe factories to shut down at Brockton, Mass., and there were washouts all over the city.

Life imprisonment and costs of the trial is the sentence imposed upon Vernon Rogers, at Cleveland, Ohio, for killing his sweetheart.

Two men were killed and three injured by a furnace roof falling on them at the works of the South Chicago Furnace Company.

A woman's suffrage amendment to the Iowa Constitution was killed.

After killing Mrs. Sarah A. Thillman, for whom he had a fondness, Anthony Perry, at Detroit, Mich., committed suicide.

Burglars killed Michael Shrenk and his clerk, Jacob Carter, near Savannah, Ga.

Ten persons were hurt and five were killed in the collapse of three floors in a factory in Cleveland, Ohio.

One hundred homesteads were badly damaged by fire near Fort Cobb, Okla. Ter.

Fire in Canal street, New York City, caused by a match igniting celluloid, resulted in one death, the injury of a score and a property loss of $200,000.

FOREIGN.

Mr. Choate, United States Ambassador at London, received a deputation seeking the aid of the United States Government against the piracy of musical publications.

Two lives were lost as the result of the sinking of the American liner Waesland in the Irish Sea; the other passengers and crew were landed safely in Liverpool after thrilling experiences.

Residents of Kobe, Japan, refused to pay taxes until the question of a violation of treaties is settled between the Powers and Japan.

Captain Casati, Emin Pacha's companion, rescued by Sir H. M. Stanley, died at the age of sixty-two.

King Edward laid the foundation stone of the new Royal Naval College for cadets at Dartmouth, England, which is to take the place of the old training ship Britannia.

British Civil Service estimates showed an increase of nearly $15,000,000 over the previous year.

Letters dated August 27, 1901, were received from members of the Baldwin-Ziegler Arctic exploration expedition at Franz Josef Land.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, in a speech, declared that Liberals, under certain circumstances, might have to fight Lord Rosebery's new league.

The British House of Commons rejected the second reading of the Eight-hour Mines bill by a vote of 208 to 207.

While trying to rescue her son, Mrs. George Brook was drowned with him in a creek at Canhare, Ontario.

Appropriate ceremonies marked the acceptance by the city of Paris, France, of the house in which Victor Hugo lived, and which was made into a museum commemorative of the poet.

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON

SUNDAY'S DISCOURSE BY THE NOTED DIVINE.

Subject: The Art of Forgetting—How to Be Happy—Canceling Your Debts—Allow Others to Forget—Come Into Mercy and Pardon.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—From the letter to the Hebrews Dr. Talmage takes a text and illustrates how all offenders may be emancipated; text, Hebrews viii, 12, "Their sins and their iniquities will I remember no more."

The national flower of the Egyptians is the heliotrope, of the Assyrians is the water lily, of the Hindoos is the marigold, of the Chinese is the chrysanthemum. We have no national flower, but there is hardly any flower more suggestive to many of us than the forgetmenot. We all like to be remembered, and one of our misfortunes is that there are so many things we cannot remember. Mnemonics, or the art of assisting memory, is an important art. It was first suggested by Simonides, of Ceos, 500 years before Christ. Persons who had but little power to recall events or put facts and names and dates in proper processions have through this art had their memory re-enforced to an almost incredible extent. A good memory is an invaluable possession. By all means cultivate it. I had an aged friend who, detained all night at a miserable depot in waiting for a rail train fast in the snowbanks, entertained a group of some ten or fifteen clergymen, likewise detained on their way home from a meeting of presbytery, by first with a piece of chalk drawing out on the black and sooty walls of the depot the characters of Walter Scott's "Marmion" and then reciting from memory the whole of that poem of some eighty pages in fine print. My old friend, through great age, lost his memory, and when I asked him if this story of the railroad depot was true he said, "I do not remember now, but it was just like me. Let me see," said he to me. "Have I ever seen you before?" "Yes," I said; "you were my guest last night, and I was with you an hour ago." What an awful contrast in that man between the greatest memory I ever knew and no memory at all!

But right along with this art of recollection, which I cannot too highly eulogize, is one quite as important, and yet I never heard it applauded. I mean the art of forgetting. There is a splendid faculty in that direction that we all need to cultivate. We might through that process be ten times happier and more useful than we now are. We have been told that forgetfulness is a weakness and ought to be avoided by all possible means. So far from a weakness, my text ascribes it to God. It is the very top of omnipotence that God is able to obliterate a part of His own memory. If we repent of sin and rightly seek the divine forgiveness, the record of the misbehavior is not only crossed off the books, but God actually lets it pass out of memory. "Their sins and their iniquities will I remember no more." To remember no more is to forget, and you cannot make anything else out of it. God's power of forgetting is so great that if two men appeal to Him and the one man, after a life all right, gets the sins of his heart pardoned and the other man, after a life of abomination, gets pardoned God remembers no more against one than the other. The entire past of both the moralist, with his imperfections, and the profligate, with his debaucheries, is as much obliterated in the one case as in the other. Forgotten forever and forever. "Their sins and their iniquities will I remember no more."

This sublime attribute of forgetfulness on the part of God you and I need, in our finite way, to imitate. You will do well to cast out of your recollection all wrongs done you. During the course of one's life he is sure to be misrepresented, to be lied about, to be injured. There are those who keep these things fresh by frequent rehearsal. If things have appeared in print, they keep them in their scrapbook, for they cut these precious paragraphs out of newspapers or books and at leisure times look them over, or they have them tied up in bundles or thrust in pigeonholes, and they frequently regale themselves and their friends by an inspection of these flings, these sarcasms, these falsehoods, these cruelties. I have known gentlemen who carried them in their pocketbooks, so that they could easily get at these irritations, and they put their right hand in the inside of their coat pocket over their heart and say: "Look here! Let he show you something." Scientists catch wasps and hornets and poisonous insects and transfix them in curiosity bureaus for study, and that is well, but these of whom I speak catch the wasps and the hornets and poisonous insects and play with them and put them on themselves and on their friends and see how far the noxious things can jump and show how deep they can sting. Have no such scrapbook. Keep nothing in your possession that is disagreeable. Tear up the falsehoods and the slanders and the hypercriticisms.

Imitate the Lord in my text and forget, actually forget, sublimely forget. There is no happiness for you in any other plan or procedure. You see all around you in the church and out of the church dispositions acerb, malign, cynical, pessimistic. Do you know how these men and women got that disposition? It was by the embalmment of things pantherine and viperous. They have spent much of their time in calling the roll of all the rats that have nibbled at their reputation. Their soul is a cage of vultures. Everything in them is sour or imbittered. The milk of human kindness has been curdled. They do not believe in anybody or anything. If they see two people whispering they think it is about themselves. If they see two people laughing, they think it is about themselves. Where there is one sweet pippin in their orchard there are fifty crabapples. They have never been able to forget. They do not want to forget. They never will forget. Their wretchedness is supreme, for no one can be happy if he carries perpetually in mind the mean things that have been done him. On the other hand, you can find here and there a man or woman (for there are not many of them) whose disposition is genial and summery. Why? Have they always been treated well? Oh, no. Hard things have been said against them. They have been charged with officiousness, and their generosities have been set down to a desire for display, and they have many a time been the subject of tittle tattle, and they have had enough small assaults like gnats and enough great attacks like lions to have made them perpetually miserable. If they would have consented to miserable.

But they have had enough divine philosophy to cast off the annoyances, and they have kept themselves in the sunlight of God's favor and have realized that these oppositions and hindrances are a part of a mighty discipline by which they are to be prepared for usefulness and heaven. The secret of it all is they have, by the help of the Eternal God, learned how to forget.

Another practical thought: When our faults are repented of let them go out of mind. If God forgives them, we have a right to forget them. Having once repented of our infelicities and misdemeanors, there is no need of our repenting of them again. Suppose I owe you a large sum of money, and you are persuaded I am incapacitated to pay and you give me acquittal from that obligation. You say: "I cancel that debt. All is right now. Start again." And the next day I come in and say: "You know about that big debt I owe you. I have come in to get you to let me off. I feel so bad about it I cannot rest. Do let me off." You reply with a little impatience: "I did let you off. Don't bother yourself and bother me with any more of that discussion." The following day I come in and say: "My dear sir, about that debt—I can never get over the fact that I owe you that money. It is something that weighs on my mind like a millstone. Do forgive me that debt." This time you clear lose your patience and say: "You are a nuisance. What do you mean by this reiteration of that affair? I am almost sorry I forgave you that debt. Do you doubt my veracity or do you not understand the plain language in which I told you that debt was canceled?" Well, my friends, there are many Christians guilty of worse folly than that. While it is right that they repent of new sins and of recent sins, what is the use of bothering yourself and insulting God by asking Him to forgive sins that long ago were forgiven? God has forgiven them. Why do you not forget them? No; you drag the load on with you, and 365 times a year, if you pray every day, you ask God to recall occurrences which He has not only forgiven, but forgotten.

A sin forgetting God! That is clear beyond and far above a sin pardoning God. How often we hear it said, "I can forgive, but I cannot forget." That is equal to saying, "I verbally admit it is all right, but I will keep the old grudge good." There is something in the demeanor that seems to say: "I would not do you harm. Indeed, I wish you well, but that unfortunate affair can never pass out of my mind." There may be no hard words pass between them, but until death breaks in the same coolness remains. But God lets our pardoned offenses go into oblivion. He never throws them up to us again. He feels as kindly toward us as though we had been spotless and positively angelic all along.

Many years ago a family consisting of the husband and wife and little girl of two years lived far out in a cabin on a western prairie. The husband took a few cattle to market. Before he started his little child asked him to buy her a doll, and he promised. He could after the sale of the cattle purchase household necessities and certainly would not forget the doll he had promised. In the village to which he went he sold the cattle and obtained the groceries for his household and the doll for his little darling. He started home along the dismal road at nightfall. As he went along on horseback a thunderstorm broke, and in the most lonely part of the road and in the heaviest part of the storm he heard a child's cry. Robbers had been known to do some bad work along that road, and it was known that this herdsman had money with him, the price of the cattle sold. The herdsman first thought it as a stratagem to have him halt and be despoiled of his treasures, but the child's cry became more keen and rending, and so he dismounted and felt around in the darkness and all in vain until he thought of a hollow tree that he remembered near the road where the child might be, and for that he started, and, sure enough, found a little one fagged out and drenched of the storm and almost dead. He wrapped it up as well as he could and mounted his horse and resumed his journey home. Coming in sight of his cabin he saw it all lighted up, and supposed his wife had kindled all these lights so as to guide her husband through the darkness. But no. The house was full of excitement, and the neighbors were gathered and stood around the wife of the house, who was insensible from some great calamity. On inquiry the returned husband found that the little child of that cabin was gone. She had wandered out to meet her father and get the present he had promised, and the child was lost. Then the father unrolled from the blanket the child he had found in the fields, and, lo, it was his own child and the lost one of the prairie home, and the cabin quaked with the shout over the lost one found.

How suggestive of the fact that once we were lost in the open fields or among the mountain crags, God's wandering children, and He found us, dying in the tempest and wrapped us in the mantle of His love and fetched us home, gladness and congratulation bidding us welcome. The fact is that the world does not know God or they would all flock to Him.

So I set open the wide gate of my text, inviting you all to come into the mercy and pardon of God—yea, still further, into the ruins of the place where once was kept the knowledge of your iniquities.

The place has been torn down and the records destroyed, and yet you will find the ruins more dilapidated and broken and prostrate than the ruins of Melrose or Kenilworth, for from these last ruins you can pick up some fragment of a sculptured stone or you can see the curve of some broken arch, but after your repentance and your forgiveness you cannot find in all the memory of God a fragment of your pardoned sins so large as a needle's point. "Their sins and their iniquities will I remember no more."

Six different kinds of sound were heard on that night which was interjected into the daylight of Christ's assassination. The neighing of the war horses—for some of the soldiers were in the saddle—was one sound, the bang of the hammers was a second sound, the jeer of malignants was a third sound, the weeping of friends and followers was a fourth sound, the plash of blood on the rocks was a fifth sound, and the groan of the expiring Lord was a sixth sound! And they all commingled into one sadness.

Over a place in Russia where wolves were pursuing a load of travelers and to save them a servant sprang from the sled into the mouths of the wild beasts and was devoured, and thereby the other lives were saved are inscribed the words, "Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friend." Many a surgeon in our own time has in trachteotomy with his own lips drawn from the windpipe of a diphtheritic patient that which cured the patient and slew the surgeon, and all have honored the self sacrifice. But all other scenes of sacrifice pale before this most illustrious martyr of all time and all eternity. After that agonizing spectacle in behalf of our fallen race nothing about the sin forgetting God is too stupendous for my faith, and I accept the promise, and will you not all accept it? "Their sins and their iniquities will I remember no more."

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THE SABBATH SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR MARCH 16.

Subject: The Ethiopian Converted, Acts viii., 26-40—Golden Text: Rom. x., 10—Memory Verses, 34, 35—Commentary on the Day's Lesson.

26. "An angel." (R. V.) Not the angel which signifies Christ Himself. We do not know how he appeared to Philip, but we know that he was "a real messenger, bringing a real message from God." "Unto Philip." The evangelist, or deacon. "Go." Philip was probably still in Samaria when he received this command. "Gaza." One of the five chief cities of the Philistines. It was situated near the southern boundary of Canaan, less than three miles from the Mediterranean. "The way—which is desert." This is a description of the exact route he was to take. The word "desert" means a wild and thinly settled region. This was the road through Hebron. But some think the word desert may refer to the "place" he was to go.

27. "He arose and went." It does not appear that he knew the object of his journey, but still he obeyed God instantly without question. "Ethiopia." Now called Nubia and Abyssinia. The high land south of Egypt, of which the capital was Meroe, called Sheba. Gen. 10: 7; 1 Kings 10: 1. Its Hebrew name was Cush, from the son of Ham. At this time there were many Jews in Ethiopia. "Eunuch." Denoting here a state officer of great authority, similar, perhaps to that of Joseph. Gen. 41: 39. Sometimes called chamberlain. Acts 12: 20. "Candace." Title of the queen of Meroe, as Caesar of Rome, and Pharaoh of the earlier, and Ptolemy of the latter dynasties of Egypt. "Of all her treasure." Treasure houses were common in the East, where not only money, but important documents were kept. Ezra 5: 17; Esther 4: 7. Of these treasure houses this eunuch was custodian. He was the queen's secretary of the treasury.

28. "Was returning." He had come to Jerusalem to keep the recent feast of Pentecost, as a Gentile proselyte to the Jewish faith, and having come so far he not only staid out during the festival, but prolonged his stay until now. "Read Esaias." The Greek form for Isaiah. He was evidently reading aloud, and this was common among Orientals and was the practice of the Jews. He may have obtained the expensive manuscript while at Jerusalem, and was now looking over his new found treasure.

29. "The Spirit said." That inward voice which directed Philip to approach the traveler and keep near the chariot, was a command of the Holy Ghost dwelling in him. The angel who had given him the first direction had departed, and now the influence of the Holy Spirit completed the information.

30. "Philip ran." Showing promptness in obeying the guidance of the Spirit. "Heard him read." Philip was walking or running by the side of the chariot. In attaching himself to a train of people who were journeying in the same direction he would not be considered an intruder. "Understandest thou." The question would imply that Philip was ready to explain. Philip did not begin in a roundabout way, but came directly to the point. In holy conversation we should come at once to the truth itself.

31. "How can I?" Thus admitting that there was nothing within himself to unfold the meaning of God's word, and yet expressing an earnest desire to know its meaning.

32. "The place of the scripture." The chapter (Isa. 53) contains eleven distinct references to the vicarious sufferings of Christ. "As a sheep." A vivid description of our Saviour's silent submission to that sacrificial death, to which He humbled Himself. 1 Peter 2: 23.

33. "His humiliation." In his humble position as a poor man. "Taken away." In the contempt, violence and outrage which He suffered as part His humiliation, the rights of justice and humanity which belonged to Him were taken from Him. "Declared His generation." There is a great variety of opinion as to the meaning of this expression. Many think it equivalent to asking, Who can describe the wickedness of the men of His time—His "contemporaries?"

34. "Of whom speaketh," etc. Probably there was no little discussion on this point. "Of himself." Thinking Isaiah might have predicted his own martyrdom by sawing asunder, according to Jewish tradition. Heb. 11: 37.

35. "Opened his mouth." Feeling the great responsibility of unfolding the true meaning of the Scriptures to his heathen companion. "Began at the same." He took his sermon into the gospel concerning Christ. What the prophet had declared, had indeed been fulfilled. The Old Testament is fulfilled in the New. "Preached Jesus." Showed that Jesus was the Christ, and in His person, birth, life, doctrine, miracles, passion, death and resurrection the Scriptures of the Old Testament were fulfilled.

36. "As they went." They must have journeyed some time together. "A certain water." There are many idle conjectures as to the exact place of this baptism. "See, here is water." The expression is merely, "Behold, water!"

37. "Philip said." This verse is wanting in the Revised Version. "If thou believest." Believing is essential to salvation. With the heart man believeth unto righteousness. Without faith it is impossible to please God. It is not so much our doing as what we are at heart that God estimates. He desireth truth in the inward parts. God wants the heart to be moved toward Him. "The Son of God." After listening to the story of Christ's humiliation and death, to believe truly that He was the Messiah would certainly stir all the love and adoration of the soul; for love purchased redemption, and love is the price for it.

38. "To stand still." Of course the whole retinue would see what took place, and they may certainly be regarded as the nucleus of a congregation to be established in Ethiopia.

39. "Caught away." A sudden supernatural removal. The expressions in 1 Kings 18: 12; 2 Kings 2: 16, and the disappearance of Christ in Luke 24: 31, interpret the statement here. "He went—rejoicing." Joy from God, joy in God, joy of God.

40. "Philip was found." Found himself; made his appearance; an expression confirming the miraculous manner of his transportation. "At Azotus." The ancient Ashdod, on the plain by the sea, eighteen miles north of Gaza. Thence he went preaching northward along the coast to Caesarea. "To Caesarea." South of Mount Carmel, on the plain of Sharon. Here, twenty years after, Philip met his old-time persecutor, Saul, the apostle Paul. Acts 21: 8-10.

STATE NEWS BUDGET.

Season's Heaviest Fall of Snow.

With the exception of the extreme southeastern section of the State the entire Commonwealth was in the grasp of the heaviest snowstorm of the winter. Railroad travel was practically tied up in many places. Easton, Hazleton and other neighboring points reported that twenty-two or twenty-four inches of snow fell. Heavy drifts have closed up mountain passes, blocked railroads and closed down coal mines. The storm was particularly severe from Harrisburg west to beyond the Allegheny Mountains. At Harrisburg, Altoona and Bedford over twenty-four inches of snow fell, and railroad traffic was seriously delayed. Streams in the interior of the State were swollen from the recent heavy rains, and there was apprehension that further damage might result from floods.

State Storm Notes.

Williamsport was under sixteen inches of snow.

Snow to the depth of sixteen inches fell at Middleburg.

The snow at Spring City tied up all trolley car traffic.

All country roads in the vicinity of Bristol were blocked.

Trolley traffic at Mahanoy City was blocked by a fifteen-inch snowfall.

Two feet of snow fell at Bedford, and a train was stalled at Buffalo Mills.

Drifts from sixteen to twenty feet high blocked country roads in the vicinity of Connellsville.

Business in Bellefonte was at a stand-still and drifts in the roads were as high as the fences.

With fourteen inches of snow on the ground local trolley traffic in Reading was suspended.

Congressman R. K. Polk Dead.

Congressman R. K. Polk, of the Seventeenth Pennsylvania District, died suddenly in Philadelphia from paralysis. Rufus King Polk was born in Maury County, August 23, 1866, and was educated at Webb's Academy, Culleoka, Tenn., and Lehigh University, becoming a mining engineer. He served as first lieutenant, Company F, Twelfth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, in the war with Spain. He was interested in the manufacture of iron and steel. He was a delegate at large from Pennsylvania to the National Democratic Convention at Kansas City, in 1900, and served in the Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh Congresses.

Fall Kills a Centenarian.

Mrs. Elizabeth Noonan, aged 100 years, died near Indian Run, from the effects of a fall she received a few days ago. Mrs. Noonan's maiden name was Grace, and she was born in County Derry, Ireland. At her last birthday anniversary, a short time ago, there were grouped around her two children, ten grandchildren and twenty-nine great-grandchildren. She was able to do light housework until she tumbled downstairs while at work and received the injuries which proved fatal.

Man Hiccoughed to Death.

Attacked by hiccoughs, Jerome Rome, of Etna, died of a malady from which he could get no relief. For days before his death he was unable to open his mouth or talk, because of the contraction of his facial and throat muscles. A pathetic incident of his death was his futile efforts to speak a last word to his wife as the end came.

Gives Farm For an Orphanage.

The Pennsylvania United Brethren Church has accepted Rev. H. J. Kitzmiller's offer of his farm at Quincy for an orphanage. The farm house contains fifteen rooms. Rev. Mr. Kitzmiller and his wife are to receive an annuity of $400 for life, and he is also to be made superintendent of the orphanage.

His Eyes Destroyed in Joke.

As the result of a practical joke played on him, Alfred Curtis, a young man of Transfer, will be sightless for life. A friend filled a cigar with powder and gave it to him. While smoking it the cigar exploded. Curtis's face was painfully burned, and the sight of both eyes was destroyed.

Vaccination Kills a Girl.

As the alleged result of vaccination Miss Florence Cooper, aged nineteen years, died at Easton. It is said that the operation was performed by James Bennett, a young drug clerk, and that when he heard of the girl's serious illness he hurriedly left the city.

Threw Man Into Hot Coke Oven.

Two colored highwaymen threw Jeremiah Johnston, of Dawson, into a hot coke oven at Davidson. One arm was shriveled, and his scalp singed off before some tramps who were standing near rescued him. The negroes failed to get any money and escaped.

Asked For a Lower Salary.

The new Board of Lower Merion Township Commissioners has elected Roland Evans Solicitor. He requested that his salary be reduced from $300 to $200 per year, and the request was granted.

All Through the State.

A movement has been started to incorporate Denglers into a borough.

Mock weddings are becoming popular at Pottstown's society functions.

The Montgomery Square postoffice has been removed to Montgomeryville.

There is vigorous opposition to the grant of a borough charter for Myerstown.

Thousands of bushels of potatoes are being held for higher prices by Berks County farmers.

Hugh Dougherty fell into a ditch at Sharon, and, being stunned by the fall, drowned in six inches of water.

SPORTING BREVITIES.

Syracuse, N. Y., has a six-club amateur baseball league.

Jack Wagner, the former Cincinnati centre fielder, died at Cincinnati, Ohio.

King Edward saw his horse, Ambush II., win a steeplechase at Kempton Park, England.

New York golfers have expressed a willingness to journey West for the amateur championship.

It is expected that a new mile race track will be erected within easy access of St. Joseph, Mo., early this spring.

Representative members of the New York Yacht Club will make extended cruises in the Mediterranean this spring.

In a convention at Chicago delegates from eight automobile clubs have formed the American Automobile Association.

Jack Doyle has signed a contract with the New York Baseball Club and will play first base. Doyle is also in line to be captain of the team.

A letter has been received at New York City from Sir Thomas Lipton, who agreed to let Shamrock II. appear in races with the Columbia the coming season.

The English Jockey Club is investigating the bank accounts of several native jockeys whose names were mentioned during the trial of the men who conspired to rob the Liverpool bank.

The United States is forging to the front so far as noted swimmers are concerned, and the day will not be far distant when an American team will be able to compete successfully abroad.

Harry Le Moyne, of Brooklyn, has made a new world's swimming record at the Sportsmen's Show, at Boston, Mass., by covering the sixty yards in 35 1-5-seconds. The world's record was 35 4-5 seconds, and the American 36 seconds.

LABOR WORLD.

The strike of the diamond polishers in Amsterdam, Holland, is still on.

The city government of De Soto, Mo., has agreed to hire none but union men.

The elevator boys of Boston have organized, and start off with a membership of eighty-five.

Labor organizations of Cincinnati, Ohio, have increased from fifty-five to eighty-one during the year.

Boston printers are willing to work for $18 a week in book and job offices if an eight-hour day is granted.

Journeymen bakers of Boston find a friendly feeling among employers toward granting them an eight-hour day.

Five thousand ship and iron workers have now been on strike in San Francisco for over seven months for a nine-hour day.

All city work in Cincinnati, Ohio, is now done on the nine-hour basis, and cigarmakers have gained the nine-hour day without a strike.

Mill and laundry workers, of Oklahoma City, Okla., are organizing and holding open-air meetings for the benefit of the union label.

The general condition of labor in Florida is good, and a large increase of membership among the trade unions is reported by the Organizer of the Federation. There is not a single strike or lockout in the State.

The general condition of labor is dull in Montana, particularly among the lumbermen. All of the other crafts are well organized and about 1200 workers in Western Montana have received an increase of twenty-five cents per day.

Tom Cooper, the circuit champion of the United States in 1900, but who seemed unable to "make good" against Taylor and Kramer last year, has taken to coal mining and in a practical way. He is a part owner in a mine near Montrose, Cal.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Carl Schurz has just celebrated his seventy-third birthday.

The King of Greece habitually speaks English, using Greek only when necessary.

President Roosevelt's visit in Garrett County, Md., will begin April 18, and he will fish for trout at Delawder's.

The Duke of Devonshire, on behalf of the Liberal-Unionists, has repudiated the leadership of Lord Rosebery.

Former Governor Hogg, of Texas, has emphatically declined to wear knee breeches to attend King Edward's levee.

The Czar of Russia has sent 150,000 roubles for the relief of the victims of the recent earthquakes at Shamaka, Trans-Caucasia.

Andrew Carnegie has offered a gold medal to the American telegrapher doing the speediest work in the coming tournament at Atlanta, Ga.

Vassili Verestchagin, the Russian of battle scenes, has arrived in Cuba to paint a picture of the battle of San Juan for President Roosevelt.

Colonel Picquart has been victorious in his suit for the restoration of the papers belonging to him that were seized at the time of the Dreyfus affair.

Prince Henry is an inveterate cigarette smoker. Many of his presents to Washington people were cigarette cases, some of gold and some of gunmetal and silver.

Professor Basil Lanneau Gildersleeve, of Johns Hopkins University, has had presented to him by his former pupils a volume of original work done by them during his professorship at the University of Virginia and at Johns Hopkins.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE "ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS.....50
THREE MONTHS.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

HARE'S VALLEY.

Spring birds are slow arriving. Perhaps instinct has prompted them to disbelieve the groundhog saying and expect more than six weeks of cold weather.

The last great snow commenced about midnight and continued to snow very fast unceasingly all day on 5th inst., blowing from the north, drifting and penetrating every crevice. On 6th inst. we measured the snow where it seemed to be of average depth and found it to be eighteen inches. One square foot of it was weighed and found to be 22 pounds, making over three hundred thousand tons on one square mile of this vicinity. Common sized house roofs contained at least four tons of snow. The next morning after the snow the roads being drifted and not broken the mail messenger did not venture across Clear Ridge from Latta Grove but made a direct trip through to Mapleton and returned by the same route. Therefore, we presume Page and delivery will wish for a separate and direct route. The roads are in a terrible condition now since the snow is melting.

From continued reports, polecats seem to be quite abundant both north and south of us, and good prices are received for the pelts by certain parties who killed some of them. But only one has perfumed this vicinity yet and the cause of that perfuming is due to a shepherd-coolie dogging it away from a dead animal once in a while. The dog doubtless thinks it is like a mule, more dangerous behind than before, as it readily turns and baffles the dog from killing it. We withheld the shotgun while he was dogging it away, from the assumption that it was both useful and destructive and did not know which would overbalance. We knew a man many years ago, not far away, who had a pet polecat—a queer pet indeed. If we mistake not, we read of a polecat farm somewhere in this state where polecats were raised for their pelts but have not learned whether it paid as well as an ostrich farm in California or not.

MARKLESBURG.

The weather conditions are changeable, with added varieties. Twenty-four inches of snowfall on Wednesday last; to-day (Monday) the mud is about twenty-four, more or less.

Do you move this spring? Then prepare a boat. With the snow on our mountains and hills and the water courses along our roads closed up, you will find them like the old woman's stove wood, "wet and soggy."

The Huntingdon and Broad Top railroad with its adjunct, the Bridgeport division of the P. R. R., have recovered from the damages caused by the recent floods and heavy snowfall and are running on schedule time. Much freight is being hauled over these lines from West Virginia and Western Maryland to the main line of the P. R. R.

We were glad to have some of the good people of Mapleton, as well as other sections of the county, with us during the meeting of Pomona Grange. Rex, Boring and Hicks, good fellows—honest too—acknowledged they cannot grow potatoes. But then, who knows, perhaps the sign was not favorable. Come again, gentlemen, come to our mountain of gold, whose pinnacles in heat and cold, so we are told, blush to see the salted sold.

TODD.

Our roads are in bad condition owing to the recent flood and break-up. Trough creek was never known to gorge as much with ice nor do as much damage as it did this time.

Two sled loads of young folks from Cook's Mill spent Thursday evening at the home of J. A. Cook, and all report having a pleasant time.

J. A. Crownover, our energetic miller, has had a number of men helping repair the mill race, torn out by the recent flood, and is now ready to run again.

Mrs. Ann Elias, who has been ill with pneumonia at her daughter's in Philipsburg, is improving and we are glad to note that she is able to be around again.

A sled load of our young folks attended a "spelling bee," held by W. I. Evans, at the Green school house on Thursday evening. There was a large turnout of pupils and citizens and much interest was manifested.

There will be considerable changes in the spring in the way of moving in this locality. It has already commenced by Will Scott leaving the farm purchased by Scott Martin and going on a farm near Marklesburg, and David Brumbaugh, of Six Mile Run, has moved into John W. McClain's tenant house at this place.

LATTA GROVE.

Elmer Bowman killed ten polecats this winter.

J. E. Querry is getting a new engine to run his sawmill.

Last week's big snow measured twenty inches deep at this place.

George D. Lynn and Ora Querry are chopping wood for Michael Stever.

Esco Walker has returned from Altoona and reports having had a good time.

Lary Bowman has the best polecat dog in the county. He has killed ten or fifteen that he didn't get.

George W. Dell is on the sick list. S. D. Querry has been confined to his room all winter but is improving in health since Dr. Hamilton began treating him.

The big snow drove the wildcats off Jack's mountain down into wildcat hollow. The tracks of five different cats were seen in the snow where they crossed the road.

O. M. Stever had quite a time with his mule in the deep snow in wildcat hollow. The mule didn't want to go. O. M. said you must go and after being thrown three times in the snow the mule did go.

THE RACE QUESTION.

Ho, ho, ho, ho! what is the case
About the question of a race
Whom we did deem in days of yore
Were fit to land upon our shores.

And for this race both young and old
Gave goodly sums of paltry gold,
And in the land of liberty
Did dwell the cause of slavery.

The crime's wiped out, the stain is left,
The wage of sin is surely death,
And in this world of sin and woe
We always reap just what we sow.

And now to work must go our brain
To wipe away this awful stain,
Which is not fading out, I hear,
But growing worse from year to year.

Some say that we may solve the case
By an absorption of the race.
But thinking minds will not accord
For who is willing to absorb.

Mix white with red you get a tint,
The whites and reds have taken hint;
Mix white and black and then, oh, dear!
You've got a very ugly smear.

And to expel this auburn race
Would be another Chinese case;
The work would scarcely have begun
Until there'd be a lack of funds.

A savage he came from a far-off land,
Untutored, uncivilized, and unlearned,
And then for two and a half centuries
Was under the bane of slavery.

But the darkest hour of the darkest night
Is just before the dawn of light,
And in the east we hail with cheer,
The first gray streaks of light appear.

Then darkest hour will soon be past,
The question will be solved at last,
Carved on the monument of their noble son
We'll read the name Booher T. Washington.

J. O. SMITH.

Huntingdon County Veteran Association Treasurer's Report.

In order that mistakes, if any have been made, may be corrected, the following report is made. The treasurer will be glad to have any errors or omissions corrected by whomsoever discovered. There was received from Comrade T. A. Appleby, former treasurer, a balance of 85 cents. From the finance committee of the 1901 reunion, per T. W. Myton, president, a balance of $3.84. The treasurer received at the reunion the sum of $5.10. Per M. S. Lytle, Esq., $2.40. Making a total of $11.33.

Following is a list of those who paid membership dues: Taylor Moore, Jacob Prough, Rev. W. R. Whitney, David Shenefelt, W. S. Conrad, O. S. Hollingshead, Joseph Endres, H. S. Nolder, W. H. Lightner, W. A. Leonard, R. D. Colgate, Cyrus Longabaugh, R. A. Armstrong, J. B. McCartney, W. B. McCune, David Megahan, B. F. Isenberg, G. W. Black, T. W. Myton, B. S. Rumberger, W. Malone, J. P. Davis, T. A. Appleby, Harry Dunlap, William Pope, John Brewster, A. B. Garner, J. M. Garner, S. W. Gill, C. T. Walker, J. M. Querry, W. C. Hudson, H. C. Carmon, Jas. Peightal, M. S. Lytle, W. S. Hallman, D. R. Simpson, J. A. Hetrick, H. L. Corbin, J. W. Gehrett, W. Robinson, W. C. Odiorne, S. F. Forgeus, Chas. Dorman, L. G. Graham, W. H. Wright, Saml. McGill, Jacob Merritts, Lemuel Lane, S. F. Rupert, G. W. Shontz, Jacob Hinkson, Wm. Buchanan, R. T. Decker, R. R. Henry, Alonzo W. Jones, J. R. Hershey, M. L. Protzman, Dr. M. R. Evans, F. H. Lane, John Carothers, A. M. Ward, J. F. N. Householder, Luden Norris, A. P. Robb, W. E. Bollinger, John Yocum, David A. Thompson.

This makes a membership of sixty-eight. There are many more veterans in the county who should be members. Every old soldier in the county should have his name inscribed upon this roll of honor. Will you see to it that your name is enrolled.

Veterans may at any time hand their names and the membership fee of ten cents to President T. W. Myton, Secretary M. S. Lytle, Treasurer S. F. Forgeus or any other officer of the association and become members.

Public Sale Register.

Friday, March 14th, W. L. Wright will sell on the A. W. Wright farm, 3 miles north of Calvin, in Trough Creek valley, horses, colts, cows, young cattle, wagons, harness, corn, oats, seed potatoes, etc. Sale to commence at one o'clock p. m.

Saturday, March 29th, L. M. Dell will sell at his residence in Mapleton, chamber suit, beds, spring, couch, chairs, rockers, stoves, table, sideboard, carpet, sewing machine, washing machine, clock, grindstone, set of match planes, boring machine, lawn mower, etc. Sale to commence at one o'clock.

Political Announcements.

COUNTY TREASURER.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.

W. H. CHILCOTE.

Orbisonia, Pa.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.

SIGEL ASHMAN.

Clay Township, Pa.

REGISTER AND RECORDER.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Register and Recorder, subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.

W. E. FAULKENDER.

Huntingdon, Pa.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Register and Recorder, subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.

T. A. WEIGHT.

Three Springs, Pa.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Register and Recorder, subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.

GEORGE M. WOODS.

Huntingdon, Pa.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Register and Recorder, subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.

H. W. HARRISON.

Mount Union, Pa.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Register and Recorder, subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.

E. E. ENYEART.

Spruce Creek Township.

O'CONNORS'. O'CONNORS'.

March 5, 1902.

Special Prices for Two Weeks

TO REDUCE STOCK AND MAKE ROOM FOR

NEW GOODS

Lot of Ginghams and Prints, 5c. per yard.
Outing Flannels, 6½c. per yard.
Best Outing Flannel, 7½c. per yard.
Flanneletts, worth 12c., for 8 cents.
Plaid Dress Goods, worth 18c., for 12 cents.
Ladies' Fleece Lined Hose 12½c., worth 15c. to 18c.
Lace Embroidery and Ribbons, 20 per cent. discount.
Bargains in Table Linen, Muslins, &c., &c.
Rubber Goods, Gloves and Mittens and Underwear at cost.
Ladies' Union Suits 40c., worth 60 cents.

10 Per Cent. Discount

from regular price on following lines when bought in $1.00 lots or upwards:

Queensware
Hardware
Glassware
Tin, Agate or
Galvanized Iron.

Men's Duck Coats interlined with rubber $1.00, worth $1.50.

Largest variety of groceries in town. Lowest prices.

New Goods This Week

CANNED SWEET POTATOES,
BEETS, SPINACH,
EVAPORATED PEARS, PEACHES,
APPLES, APRICOTS, NECTARINES.

Prunes, 5c. and upward.
Grain-O, 25c. package for 20c.
Jell-O and sample of Grain-O 8c., worth 10c.
Pancake Flour, 10 cents.
A Good Coffee at 10 cents.

Neither time nor space to name more prices—always low as the lowest.

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The undersigned will run his hack between Cassville and Mapleton on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays leaving Cassville at 7.30 o'clock A. M., and leaving Mapleton at one P. M. unless notified to wait for afternoon trains. The patronage of the public solicited.

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Produce taken in exchange for goods.

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MAPLETON, PA.

THE "ITEM"
$1.00 per Year.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., March 12, 1902.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT DEC. 5, 1901.

	P.M.	Night.	A.M	A.M.	A.M.	P.M*
New York....	8.00	12.15	.....	.....	9.00	.....
Philadelphia.	11.20	4.25	7.12	8.40	11.40	5.30
Washington...	10.40	.....	.....	7.50	10.50	.....
Baltimore.....	11.41	4.40	.....	8.37	11.45	.....

	D'ly A.M	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. P. M.	Dly P.M.
Harrisburg.....	2.50	8.00	11.48	11.45	3.00	5.00
Rockville		8.12	11.59	.....	.....	5.13
Marysville.....	3.04	8.17	12.03	.....	.....	5.18
Duncannon.....	3.18	8.35	12.16	.....	3.25	5.34
Newport	3.40	9.05	12.37	.....	3.45	6.02
Millerstown.		9.14	12.45	.....	.....	6.11
Thompsontown		9.25	12.53	.....	.....	6.21
Port Royal.....	4.13	9.43	1.07	.....	4.12	6.38
Mifflin	4.18	9.48	1.11	.....	4.17	6.43
Lewistown Jc.	4.40	10.14	1.30	1.10	4.37	7.07
McVeytown....	5.02	10.39	1.48	.....	r4.57	7.30
N. Hamilton...	5.21	11.01	2.04	.....	.....	7.50
Mount Union...	5.27	11.07	2.08	.....	5.18	7.56
Mapleton.	5.33	11.13	2.14	.....	.....	8.02
Huntingdon. ...	5.50	11.32	2.29	2.01	5.37	8.20
Petersburg	6 07	11.47	2.43	.....	.....	8.33
Birmingham ...	6.35	12.13	3.07	h234	16.0	8.56
Tyrone.	6.42	12.20	3.12	2.40	6.14	9.02
Bellwood.....	7.07	12.41	3.29	.....	6.33	9.20
Altoona.	7.30	1.00	3.45	3.10	6.50	9.35
Pittsburg.....	12.10	5.50	8.40	6.55	11.30	1.50
	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M

Harrisburg 11.15, Marysville 11.27, Duncannon 11.37, Newport 11.53, Millerstown, f11.59, Mifflin f 12.21, Lewistown Junction 12.36, p. m., Huntingdon 1.23, Tyrone 1.55, Altoona 2.20, Pittsburg 5.35 a. m.

"h" stops to take on passengers for Pittsburg and beyond.

"r" stops on signal to receive or let off passengers Sundays only.

"1" stops on signal to let off passengers from points east and south of Harrisburg, and to take on passengers for Pittsburg and beyond.

Week days	A.M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	Dly P.M.	D'ly. P. M.	D'ly P. M.
Pittsburg.....		3.00	8.00		12.45	4.50
Altoona.....	5.00	7.10	11.40	2.05	5.55	9.05
Bellwood.....	5.12	7.25	11.52	2.19	6.10	9.19
Tyrone	5.24	7.43	12.03	2.35	6.27	9.33
Birmingham .	5.28	7.48	g1207	2.40	6.32	x9 38
Petersburg ...	5.45	8.12		3.03	6.56	
Huntingdon....	5.57	8.25	12.35	3.17	7.10	10.12
Mapleton.	6.11	8.42		3.35	7.24	
Mt. Union.....	6.16	8.48	12.54	3.42	7.29	10.32
N. Hamilton ...	6.21	8.53		3.47	7.34	
McVeytown....	6.37	9.10	f1.14	4.08	7.51	
Lewiston Jc....	6.58	9.30	1.33	4.33	8.10	11.16
Mifflin.....	7.18	9.52	1.50	4.55	8.30	11.37
Port Royal... ..	7.22	9.56		5.00	8.34	
Thompsontown	7.37	10.11		5.18	8.48	
Millerstown. ...	7.46	10.20		5.28	8.57	
Newport	7.55	10.30	2.24	5.39	9.05	
Duncannon. ...	8.20	10.53	2.44	6.08	9.29	
Marysville	8.33	11.07	2.56	6.26	9.43	
Rockville.	8.38	11.12		6.32	9.48	
Harrisburg.....	8.50	11.25	3.10	6.45	10.00	1.00

Pittsburg 3.00, Altoona 6.25, Tyrone 6.47, Huntingdon 7.17, Lewistown Junction 8.05, Harrisburg 9.30 A. M. daily.

	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M
Balti	12 10	12.10	*3.11	6 00	9.45	2.30	....
Wahg't'n	1.15	1.15	*4.10	7.15	.....	4.05	....
Phila.....	11.48	12.17	*3.17	6.23	10.20	.....	4.25
New York	2.13	2.53	*5.53	9.30	3.53	.....	7.13

Additional trains are run as under:—

Leave Pittsburg 9.00 P. M. daily, Altoona 1.05 A. M., Huntingdon 1.58 A. M.; arrive Harrisburg 4.20 A. M., Philadelphia 7.17 A. M.

Leave Pittsburg 7.30 A. M. daily, Altoona 11.08 A. M., Tyrone 11.32 A. M., Huntingdon 12.04 P. M., Lewistown Junction 1.02 p. m., arrive Harrisburg 2.40 p. m., Philadelhia 5.47 p. m., New York 8.08 p. m., Baltimore 6,00 p. m., Washington 7.15 p. m.

*Week-days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg and beyond, and to take on passengers for Harrisburg and beyond.

"f" stops on signal only.

"x" stops to discharge passengers from East Liberty, Pittsburg and beyond.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction.—For Sunbury 7.30 A. M. and 3.00 P. M. week days.

For Milroy 7.40, A. M. 1.50 and 4.40 p. m. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 A. M. and 5.45 P. M. week days. Bedford only 8.35 A. M. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield and Curwensville 8.20 A. M., and 3.25 P. M. week days, and 6.50 P. M. daily,

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 A. M., 12.25 and 7.00 P. M. week days. 8.10 A. M. Sundays.

For Scotia 7.50 A.M. and 2.50 P.M. week days.

For further information apply to ticket agents, or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western Division, Corner Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Street. Pittsburg.

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EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect November 20, 1900.

NORTH. Irreg., No. 7.	Mail, No.3	Mail, No.1	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	Mail, No. 4.	Irreg., No. 6.
p. m.	P.M.	a.m		A. M	p. m.	a. m.
5 00	12 50	6 00	Robertsdale	11 19	6 36	6 50
5 10	1 02	6 12	Cook's	11 04	6 24	6 39
5 22	1 14	6 29	Cole's	10 49	6 12	6 29
5 42	1 42	6 57	Saltillo	10 19	5 42	5 56
5 50	1 50	7 05	Three Springs	10 10	5 21	5 50
6 02	2 03	7 17	*Pogue	9 57	5 07	5 40
6 14	2 18	7 32	Rockhill	9 45	4 44	5 30
	2 35	7 47	Shirley	9 25	4 29	
	2 44	7 57	*Augh. Mills	9 16	4 21	
	3 06	8 20	Mount Union	9 00	4 06	
p. m.	p. m.	a.m		a. m.	p. m.	a. m.

Irregular No. 5 leaves Robertsdale 7.43, Cook's 7.55, Cole's 8.07, Saltillo 8.35, Three Spring 8.43, Pogue 8.55, arrive at Rockhill 9.10 a. m.

Saturday only, No. 7 leaves Robertsdale 3.15, Cook's 3.26, Cole's 3.38, Saltillo 4.02, Three Springs 4.10, Pogue 4.22, arrive at Rockhill 4.35 p. m.

Irregular No. 8 leaves Rockhill 2.20, Pogue 2.32, Three Springs 2.44, Saltillo 2.51, Cole's 3.19, Cook's 3.31, arrive at Robertsdale 3.43 p. m.

Saturday only, Reg. No. 8 leaves Rockhill 1.00, Pogue 1.13, Three Springs 1.25, Saltillo 1.42, Cole's 2.00, Cook's 2.12, arrive at Robertsdale 2.25 p. m.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. Irreg., No. 12.	Mail, No. 10	STATIONS.	EAST Irreg., No. 9	Mail, No. 11
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
5 50	7 20	L Rockhill A	6 25	4 55
5 43	7 13	*Blacklog	6 32	5 02
5 35	7 05	*Cedar Rock	6 40	5 10
5 31	7 01	*Locke Vall'y	6 44	5 14
5 25	6 55	*Shade Gap Stair	6 50	5 20
		A Goshorn L		

Mail trains Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 10 and 11 and irregular trains 9 and 12 run daily except Sunday. Irregular trains 5, 6, 7 and 8 do not run daily, but carry passengers when run.

*Flag stations. Beersville changed to Pogue.

A. W. GREENWOOD, Superintendent.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Topic For the Week Beginning March 16—Comment by Rev. S. H. Doyle.

Topic.—A noble purpose.—Dan. 1, 8-20. (Temperance meeting.)

"Daniel purposed in his heart that he would not defile himself with the portion of the king's meat nor with the wine which he drank." This is the purpose to which the topical reference alludes, and we have only to study the circumstances under which it was made to see the nobility of it.

1. The nobility of Daniel's purpose is illustrated in his age. He was a young man and had been selected because of his natural abilities to be educated for the service of the king of Babylon. For Daniel at that age to take a determined stand upon the side of his moral and religious convictions was certainly the manifestation of nobility of purpose. How many young men and young women indulge in doubtful and in harmful practices, excusing themselves on the ground of their youth! They are young. They must sow their wild oats. They must have a good time in their youthful days. Not so with Daniel. Instead of sowing wild oats in his youth he "remembered his Creator in the days of his youth." And he never lived to regret it. Nor does any young man who in the days of his youth purposes in his heart that he will lead a virtuous and sober life.

2. The nobility of Daniel's purpose is illustrated in the place in which he made it. He was in a strange land, a Hebrew captive and exile in the land of Babylon. In Babylon he was surrounded with idolatrous faith and worship. To take a firm stand religiously in such a place proves the nobility of his purpose. How many young people would have said: "I am in a strange land. I do not believe in eating defiled meat and in drinking wine, but I had better do it here, since my captors demand it of me. I'm in Babylon now, and I had better do as Babylon does." The strong temptation would have been to take this course of action, yet Daniel did not do it, even under such circumstances. May his example inspire the emulation of all young people and help them to stand firm for sobriety and godliness amid any surroundings or with any people. Men may laugh at us or ridicule us, but we should fear God rather than man and obey God rather than man.

3. The nobility of Daniel's purpose is illustrated in the fact that it was contrary to custom. It was customary for those who were being trained for the king's service to eat the king's meat and drink his wine. Custom is the ruination of many a young person. But Daniel was no slave to custom. He placed conscience above custom. It requires great strength of character ofttimes to do this, and yet conscience and not custom should be our guide. If it were, the drunkard's grave would be robbed of many of its victims. Let us, like Daniel, not fear to stand against custom when to conform to it means to endanger our moral or spiritual welfare.

Daniel purposed nobly and nobly executed his purpose, and God was with him and blessed him. God's presence and God's blessing are vouchsafed to all who in the midst of temptation will follow Daniel's example. Will you do it?

BIBLE READINGS.

Lev. x, 8-11; Num. vi, 1-4; Prov. xx, 1; xxiii, 1-7, 15-21, 29-35; xxxi, 4, 5; Isa. v, 11; xxviii, 1-4; I Cor. v, 11; Gal. v, 19-26.

No Duty Without Love.

We cannot do our duty to any one without love. We cannot keep His commandments without doing our duty to men. But when we learn to love and to obey the promptings of love in our human relations we find that "His commandments are not grievous" any more. The spirit in us is in sympathy with the spirit in Him, and we are the children of our Father which is in heaven. —Outlook.

She Hath Done What She Could.

"She hath done what she could," said the Master, "for Me;"
How tender and sweet was the word!
"And the deed she hath done her memorial shall be
Wherever My gospel is heard."

Ah, 'tis this that must try every deed that we do
Ere Jesus pronounces it good;
Not the thing we have done, but the love it may show,
And whether we've done what we could.

There are some that are struggling along on the way
And reaping, they think, only leaves,
Whilst others return at the close of the day
And bring in a harvest of sheaves.

But the eye of the Master is on every one;
Not a sigh nor a struggle is lost,
And it is not the much nor the little we've done,
But—what has the offering cost?

Not the poor widow's mite nor the gold of the king
Shall count of itself in the test;
It will not be the stamp of the coin that we bring,
But whether the gift is our best.
—Philadelphia Ledger.

Asleep In Jesus.

"Asleep in Jesus"—words of balm
That permeate our souls with calm;
The promise that our loved ones sleep,
That Jesus in His arms doth keep.
Oh, hours of sorrow, deep, unknown!
For hours of joy forever flown.
How could we bear the wounds so deep
But for the promise of such sleep?
—Philadelphia Ledger.

EPWORTH LEAGUE.

Topic For the Week Beginning March 16, "A Noble Purpose." Text, Dan. 1, 8-20.

"That he would not defile himself."

This was more than the ordinary temperance principle of the ordinary modern boy. We must view it in a broader way.

Daniel was selected from among the young men who had been carried captive from Judæa to Babylon with some others who showed ability and appeared capable of being educated for governmental positions. He was probably of royal descent. He, with at least three others, had been deeply impressed with religious truth in his native land. The impassioned appeals of Jeremiah for righteousness and national honor could not have been unknown to him. This little group of young men at a foreign court must have felt keenly the humiliation of their country and religion. With a patriotic fervor not infrequently found in the young and a characteristic disregard of the corrupt influences around them, they determined to stand true to their ancestral religion. There is no probability that they took the vow of Nazarites not to use the products of the vine or that they were other than simply devoted young fellows standing on principle.

But if they were resolved to worship Jehovah and Him only what about the food they would have served them as members of the king's household? That food and all eating were inseparably connected with the worship of the gods, as it is at the present time in all the orient and ever has been. By eating the meat and drinking the wine provided for the king's officers they would be worshiping the gods he worshiped and renouncing their own Jehovah. This they meant not to do. There is but one course then open. They must refuse the king's food and live on simple vegetables and water if they would avoid meat and wine offered in idolatrous worship.

It was a risky course to take. If the diet did not agree with them and they failed in health or studies as compared with the others classed with them they would be in disgrace if not positive danger.

Risky as it seemed, it was, however, the only safe course to take. Simple living joins well with high thinking and earnest faith. The result was what it always has been, is now and ever shall be. Whoever does the right thing finds it the successful and wise thing. God's way with Daniel was not different from God's way with every other young man. He that honors God shall be honored of God. Expediency may tempt one to abate somewhat of one's constancy and devotion, but it results in sacrifice of principle and loss of integrity.

Do the right thing whatever the risk and whatever the cost, and safety with success shall be the ultimate result.

Daniel's purpose and his maintenance of that purpose are all that raised him to position, kept him in honor and power and sent his name down the ages as a synonym of unswerving devotion to convictions of duty.

Peace.

Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace whose mind is stayed on Thee.—Isa. xxvi, 3.

Looking down from a height on a broad river that is so peaceful it reflects all the boats floating upon its surface and the overhanging foliage like a mirror, the thought comes—what a beautiful illustration it is of the human heart! The stream is calm now, but is quickly ruffled by a passing breeze, even growing into wild billows that dangerously toss every vessel that sails upon it. When the heart is not stayed on God, it is swayed by passing breezes that blow from every quarter in this world where public opinion rules with such power, and, like the winds blowing over a river, hearts, like skiffs, are blown hither and thither. But when the mind is stayed on God, then not only peace, but "perfect peace," is promised. What great rewards our Lord gives for our faith in Him! Surely they are from "His riches in glory."

To remain peaceful amid trials of every kind, knowing by heart that the Lord overrules and that He is waiting to reveal hidden blessings while we wait before Him, is the joy in peace, just as the fruit is held within the blossom. Our Father never bestows a lonely blessing. It is blessing within blessing always.—Presbyterian Banner.

Be Reconciled to God.

The shame and curse of the world is that it is alienated from God. That alienation is the curse of human degradation and misery, and a supreme duty and a high and peculiar privilege of the followers of Christ are to beseech men, in Christ's stead, to be reconciled to God. In all ages the path to that reconciliation has led through the gate of repentance. It has been the result of being born again by the spirit of God, which has made an inimical human soul a lover of God and the servant of Christ.—Christian Intelligencer (Baptist).

The Busy Man and the Loafer.

The busy man may be tempted by one devil, but the loafer is tempted by a dozen.—Church Standard.

WM. REED & SONS

Our Great March Sale of Carpets

Beginning

Tuesday, March 18, 1902,

And continuing the balance of the week.

The new stock coming in needs so much room and this sale will give it.
Just a few items will show how prices will be cut.
A lot of good Ingrains, full yard wide, at 25 and 30 cents will be reduced to 20 cents.
Another lot of splendid full yard wide Ingrains at 40 cents, will be 30 cents.

Extra Grade Strictly all Wool Extra Super Carpets,

full yard wide, at 50 cents with a fine line of patterns for choosing. This price is positively for this sale only.

Remnants of Carpets with enough for small rooms will be closed out at a reduction of ⅓ and ½. This lot includes Brussels, Ingrains and Rag Carpets.

Mattings. Mattings.

A lot of fine China Mattings in fine styles will be reduced
From 35 cents to 25 cents.
From 30 cents to 20 cents.
From 25 cents to 15 cents.
Teese are the best wearing mattings made.
Small room ends of mattings will be sold at wonderfully reduced prices.
There will also be quantities of Rugs sold at greatly reduced prices.
This will be a big sale, so do not miss it.

Wm Reed & Sons,
Huntingdon, Pa.

The Best Advertisement

We Can Have Is a Well Satisfied Customer × × × × × ×

WE have many of them—permanent patrons—but we still have room for more. RUNNING IN A RUT means selling old things to people who want new things. We keep from buying "stickers." We are constantly buying NEW GOODS—up-to-date goods. We let careless merchants handle shoddy good—goods people don't want.

We Quote a Few Prices:

Line of Cakes - - -	5c per pound
Finest Rolled Oats - - -	3 lb for 10 cents
Fancy California Prunes - -	5c per pound
Rio Roasted Coffee - -	14c per pound
Corn Starch - -	3 lb for 10 cents
Canned Goods -	4 cans for 25c and upwards

Hats and Caps, Clothing, Wall Paper, etc. Every line full and prices lowest.

Visit us. Satisfy yourself.

J. G. GILLAM.

I CAN SAVE YOU SOMETHING

ON EVERY PURCHASE

Goods Well Bought are Half Sold

Therefore come quickly or you miss the greatest opportunity of the season. * * * * * * *
Bound to please you in my new styles of * * * *

High Grade Shoes at Moderate Prices

Remember this is a well bought stock. Bought on its merits as to beauty, style and quality. Bought direct from the makers, and above all bought for spot cash. Therefore my complete stock is already half sold. Come right in, close up the sales and get the bargains.

J. C. HAZLETT, Huntingdon, Pa.

Look!

At the beauties in
10-Cent Opal Ware
such as
JEWEL CASES
PUFF BOXES
COMB and BRUSH
PIN TRAYS.
Games.
Marbles.
AT
Yocum's Novelty
Near Postoffice,
Huntingdon, Penna.

Eat FISHER'S BREAD

When in Huntingdon and you want a nice lunch or meal,
Go to Fisher's Restaurant
A full line of choice Candies, Cakes, Nuts, etc.
Call and see my line.
GEO. W. FISHER,
417 Penn Street,
Huntingdon, Pa.

ROYAL VISITOR AN LL.D.

Harvard Degree Conferred Upon Prince Henry by President Eliot.

CONGRATULATED BY THE KAISER

Distinguished Guest Cordially Welcomed by Massachusetts and Boston Officials —Presented Emperor William's Gift to the Germanic Museum of Harvard— Banqueted by the City—End of Tour.

Boston, Mass.—Harvard University added an LL.D. to the name of Prince Henry of Prussia, when the royal traveler visited Cambridge to deliver the gifts of his brother, the Kaiser, to the Germanic Museum. Before going to the University the Prince was welcomed as the guest of the city by Governor Crane and Mayor Collins, and had ceremoniously returned their calls.

At the Hotel Somerset, whence he was driven immediately upon his arrival, he was called upon by Governor Crane. The Prince then called at the State House. Afterward he called upon the Mayor and other city dignitaries at the public library.

After returning to the Somerset he went to Cambridge and at City Hall was welcomed by Mayor McNamee and given a monograph in remembrance of his visit. From Cambridge City Hall Prince Henry went to Harvard College, where the honorary degree of doctor of laws was conferred upon him.

The Prince was next escorted to the faculty room, where he met the faculty and with his staff lunched with them. After lunch the entire party repaired to the Harvard Union, which was filled with students and representatives of college life.

Addresses were made by President Denby, of the junior class, and Mayor Henry L. Higginson. A third address of welcome was made by R. C. Bolling, for the general student body. Three cheers for the royal visitor were given, and the Prince then responded to the felicitations. In concluding his speech he proposed three cheers for President Roosevelt, which were given with a will.

During the proceedings President Eliot handed Prince Henry a cablegram, which he opened at once. After reading it he arose and read in German the cablegram, a correct translation of which follows:

"Henry, Prince of Prussia, Harvard University, Cambridge:

"I congratulate you upon receiving to-day the honorary degree of Harvard University, the highest honor which America can bestow. May the copies of the examples of German art and German civilization which I transmit through you be to the professors, as well as to the young academicians, an incentive throughout their lives and an inspiring example in the pursuit of German ideals and the striving for all that exalts and is lasting.

"WILLIAM."

The royal visitor was taken next to the reception of the Germanic Museum Association at the residence of Professor Hugo Munsterberg, where he found many men and women of his own nationality and decorations in the German style.

Prince Henry, in a short address, said he would present a number of photographs of reproductions of monuments which are to be cast and which will be sent to Harvard in about four months for the Germanic Museum.

The heartiest part of Boston's formal welcome to Prince Henry was concentrated in the banquet at the Somerset in the evening. Over 200 hundred of the representative citizens of the commonwealth attended. To the sentiments expressed there his royal highness made a formal response.

The Prince and his suite then retired to their apartments, reappearing a few minutes later for departure for the residence of J. Montgomery Sears, where a reception was tendered the Prince by the Thursday Evening Club. At this reception, which was entirely informal, his royal highness had the opportunity of meeting the representative literary people of Boston.

After the reception the Prince and his suite left for their train for Albany.

PRINCE'S GRAND TOUR ENDED.

He Visited Thirteen States and Traveled a Distance of 4358 Miles.

New York City.—Prince Henry completed his grand tour after being absent from this city for nine days, during which time his special train was within the territory of thirteen States and logged a total distance of 4358 miles. He was greatly pleased with his trip and expresses himself as delighted with the cordiality with which he was received throughout the country.

His last day on the special train which carried him to the South, West and East, rivaled in interest any of the others spent by the Prince on the tour, for it began with a visit to Albany, included a run in bright sunlight down the west shore of the Hudson River, and closed with a reception at the United States Military Academy at West Point.

Upon reaching this city the Prince was driven to the Waldorf-Astoria. In the evening Prince Henry and his suite were entertained at dinner by the University Club.

Austria to Have an Embassy.

The Austro-Hungarian Mission at Washington will be raised to an Embassy in 1903, as evidence of the cordial relations existing between Austria-Hungary and the United States.

BIG STRIKE IN BOSTON

Ten Thousand Freight Handlers Quit Work in a Sympathetic Move.

Labor Dispute Involving Great Interests Grew Out of Union Teamsters' Fight—A Gloomy Outlook.

Boston, Mass.—Ten thousand men—teamsters, freight clerks, freight handlers and longshoremen—went out on strike in sympathy with 100 freight handlers of the New Haven Railroad, who went out rather than handle "scab" freight. The movement is the direct outcome of the strike of the teamsters of the R. S. Brine Transportation Company.

It has been only by advice of their officers that the freight handlers have been kept at work. They have been threatening to strike for some time. They did not want to handle the goods of the R. S. Brine Company, and said so. They took off the loads of the other master teamsters without trouble, but when it came to helping the non-union teamsters there was trouble.

The New York Central Road has had in force for some time an order that the teamsters should see to the unloading of goods themselves, and not have that part of the work done by the freight handlers. In this manner the men have not been compelled to handle the goods delivered at the freight houses by the R. S. Brine Company. But, in spite of this, they voted to strike in sympathy with the New Haven's men. The outlook was most gloomy.

Ever since the courts helped the Brine Company to win its strike a month ago the feeling on both sides has been that a move on the part of organized labor was inevitable. The managers of the Brine Company, when the trouble came to a head, brought pressure to bear on the railroad company, demanding that its teams be unloaded by the railroad men, and threatening to charge storage in case this was not done. General Manager Chamberlain thereupon hired Italians, and all day the work of loading and unloading cars was in progress.

The switchmen also voted to go out, and the effort on the part of the labor leaders was to unite not only the locomotive engineers and trainmen in the movement, but all divisions of the union's army.

The organizations which voted to strike are the principal members of the Allied Freight Transportation Council, the other members of which, such as the Longshoremen's Union, Expressmen's Union, Meat Handlers' and Wool and Leather Handlers, having a much smaller membership.

The Allied Freight Transportation Council indorsed the action of various allied bodies, and instructed those unions which had not already taken such action to hold meetings at once and adopt a vote to that effect.

The council also adopted a resolution denouncing the police for guarding the men at work in the South Boston freight houses in violation of the law prohibiting Sunday labor, and appointed a committee to wait upon the Governor and ask for the removal of the Police Commissioners for incompetence and neglect of duty in not enforcing the Sunday laws.

It was stated in labor circles that the strike might probably extend to Providence, Fall River, Stonington, Hartford, New London, Worcester, Springfield and other points reached by the New York, New Haven and Hartford and Boston and Albany railroads.

COMMISSION DENIED GUNNER.

Navy Warrant Officer Hill Found Lacking in "Professional Qualifications."

San Francisco, Cal. — Joseph Hill, gunner on the United States training ship Pensacola and survivor of the Maine, has received official notification from Washington that he is ineligible for a commission in the United States Navy. The notice says that he passed with credit the moral, mental and physical examination, but that he was lacking in "professional qualifications," which is supposed to mean he does not have requisite social standing to give him rank in the wardroom.

Hill thus meets the same fate as Gunner Morgan, whose application for a commission was passed upon adversely last year. Hill at present occupies the highest rank in the list of petty officers, and his pay as gunner exceeds the pay of an Ensign.

In speaking of the matter he said that, while he was disappointed, he was not discouraged. He still means to get a commission if further effort will do it. Under the act of March, 1901, enlisted men of the navy under thirty-five years of age who can pass the examination, are eligible for commissions when vacancies occur, and Hill says that he comes under that provision.

GENERAL GRIBSKI CASHIERED.

Russian Soldier Who Drove 5000 Chinese Into the Amur River.

London. — A dispatch from Berlin says that the Russian General Gribski, who was responsible for the massacre at Blagovestchensk, has been dismissed from the army.

According to reports of the Blagovestchensk massacre about 5000 Chinese were driven by the Russians into the Amur River. Russian troops on the banks clubbed or shot any who attempted to land, and the river bank was strewn with corpses for miles.

PORTO RICO'S NEW LAWS

A Long Step Toward Local Self-Government in the Island.

Report of the Commission to the Attorney-General—Proposed Changes in the Spanish Code.

Washington, D. C.—The commission to revise and compile the laws of Porto Rico, appointed by virtue of the act of April 12, 1900, has submitted its report to the Attorney-General. The commission consisted of Joseph F. Daly, of New York; L. S. Rowe, of Pennsylvania, and Juan Hernandez Lopez, of Porto Rico. The work undertaken was the revision and compilation of practically all the old Spanish laws.

The commission, after an exhaustive study of the Spanish system, proceeded to make the most necessary changes, such as the reorganization of the judicial system and the system of local government, the revision of the law of marriage and divorce and wills and intestacies, and a number of other important branches of the civil and criminal law. The most important work of the commission was the revision of the organic act of Porto Rico, commonly known as the Foraker act.

The system of local government proposed by the commission includes a county, city and village organization. Under Spanish rule the island was divided into sixty-seven divisions known as "municipios," which were subjected to the strictest form of control by the central government. The mayors were appointed by the Governor-General, and the members of the town council were subject to his will in fact, if not in law. Local self-government was unknown.

The committee has taken a long step in the direction of local autonomy, but has given sufficient power to the insular government to guard against the dangers of local inexperience or incompetence. Briefly stated, the system leaves the local authorities the management of local affairs, but prescribes a definite standard of efficiency in the most important services, such as sanitation, drainage, water supply, street cleaning, etc. If the local government fail to meet these standards, the insular government has sufficient power to meet every emergency.

The habeas corpus act is another of the important changes proposed by the commmission. The subject of marriage and divorce also is fully treated.

ADOPTS A WIDOW OF FIFTY.

Wealthy Inventor Makes a Daughter of His Elderly Housekeeper.

New York City.—As a preliminary step to the adoption of Mrs. Elizabeth Holland Richardson, who is about fifty years old, by William Harkness, an aged and wealthy inventor, she has obtained leave from Justice MacLean, of the Supreme Court, to assume the surname Harkness. Her husband died several years ago.

Harkness has been quoted as saying that he thinks so highly of Mrs. Richardson, owing to the way she has conducted his household affairs and cared for him, that he desires her to be recognized as his daughter and to have her so understood in society. Harkness's wife died about fifteen years ago. Neither he nor Mrs. Richardson had children.

ARABIAN CITY CAPTURED.

Descendant of Old Ameers Wins a Victory by Stratagem.

Bombay, India. — Abdul Aziz Ben Feysul, a descendant of the old Wahabi Ameers, with an army of 2000 men, has captured the city E'riad, in Central Arabia.

Abdul Aziz Ben Feysul entered the city by stratagem at night, with fifty followers. These men rode to the palace and killed the Governor of E'riad and thirty of his retainers. The garrison then surrendered.

It is believed that the Wahabi dynasty is endeavoring to regain its supremacy and overthrow Ibu Rashid, the Ameer of Neid, and conquer the later city.

AGAINST THE PANAMA OFFER.

Recommendation Agreed Upon by the Senate Sub-Committee on Canals.

Washington, D. C. — The sub-committee of the Committee on Interoceanic Canals agreed to recommend to the full committee that the legal complications surrounding the Panama offer are such that the United States should not accept it.

This sub-committee consists of Senators Morgan, Mitchell, Kittridge, Pritchard, Foster (La.) and Turner. Senator Pritchard was not at the meeting, while Senator Kittridge said that he reserved the right to make a minority report to the full committee. The other four members united in the recommendation.

BARCELONA STRIKERS SHOT.

Indications of Widespread Plot and New Strikes Declared.

London.—It was announced in a special dispatch from Madrid that a number of the strikers arrested for participation in the recent riots at Barcelona were shot at Fort Montjuich.

A brother of General Moore, the Carlist leader, has been arrested for complicity in the Barcelona riots, and will be tried by court-martial. Papers seized at the houses of Anarchists in Barcelona indicate that a widespread plot existed.

Strikes were declared at Cadiz and Ferrol, Spain.

BOERS SEE PRESIDENT

They Appeal For Action to End the South African War.

Desire the Intervention of Our Government—No Indication That Any Action Will Be Taken at Washington.

Washington, D. C.—The object of the visit to Washington of C. H. Wessels and D. W. Wolmarans, the Special Commissioners of the Boer republic, was made plain when they called on President Roosevelt and laid before him an appeal to take some action in the name of the Government of the United States to bring to an end the war in South Africa. Prior to their call at the White House the Commissioners had a long interview with Secretary Hay at the State Department, in which there was a full and free exchange of views over the South African situation.

In their interview with Secretary Hay the Boer Commissioners made an appeal for some action on the part of the United States that would terminate hostilities. While preferring that this action should take the form of intervention, they did not make any specific request, leaving the determination of the character of whatever steps the Government might take to the President and the Secretary of State. In other words, their appeal was addressed to the sympathies of this Government and indicated that the Boers would be satisfied if an arrangement could be made whereby hostilities would cease. Mr. Hay pointed out to the Boer representatives that the President was the supreme authority in such matters, and he advised that Messrs. Wessels and Wolmarans lay their case before him. At the same time he promised that consideration should be given their representations and let them understand that the Government of the United States was only too willing to see the end of the war in South Africa.

President Roosevelt received Messrs. Wessels and Wolmarans in his office. Secretary Hay was present. The interview was entirely unofficial and informal and did not last very long. The representations that had been laid before Secretary Hay were repeated to President Roosevelt, and it is understood that he promised to give them consideration. It is generally taken for granted that the President will not make any radical departure from the rule laid down by his predecessor in office, that an appeal must come from both sides before the United States may take any steps looking to bringing about an ending of the South African war. Even should the President determine to take some action, the most that may be expected is that he will communicate to the British Government the appeal made by the Boer Commissioners without any suggestion or recommendation.

SPLENDID CHARGE BY BOERS.

They Rode Down a British Force in Spite of Cannon Fire.

London.—Telegrams received here from Klerksdorp, describing the attack upon and capture by the Boers, at a point southwest of Klerksdorp, of the British soldiers who were acting as convoy to an empty wagon train, show that the third Boer attack upon the convoy was delivered from various points and was most determined. By sheer recklessness they sought to ride down and overwhelm the British defense.

The British guns shelled the charging Boers, but nothing stopped their onslaught, which was delivered with unusual impetus. The convoy mules were subjected to a heavy fire, and in many cases were deserted by the native drivers. They stampeded, put many of the defenders temporarily out of action, and caused the wildest confusion.

For two hours the British held out. They then divided and were overwhelmed. A few minutes of confused fighting and all was over. The Boers galloped along the line, firing at every man who showed the slightest tendency to resist, until they reached and captured the guns.

By 7 o'clock in the morning all resistance was at an end. The dead and wounded were scattered all over the field. Broken wagons and panic-stricken horses and mules made a scene of indescribable confusion. Not until General Delarey came in person was anything like order restored.

Boer War Very Costly.

London.—In introducing the army estimates, which will call for an appropriation of $340,000,000, the War Secretary, Mr. Brodrick, in the House of Commons, entered into a long defense of the War Office, which he contended had done its work well, considering that a war had never before been waged on such a scale as the South African war. The War Office to-day was feeding 300,000 men and 243,000 horses in South Africa.

BOGUS RELICS OF HOHENZOLLERN

Sailors on the Kaiser's Yacht Have Done a Thriving Business.

New York City.—Visitors to the Imperial yacht Hohenzollern have been buying "fake" souvenirs from some of the jackies who man the Kaiser's yacht, thinking all the while they were getting pieces of crockery and bits of the vessel's furnishings.

Plates and beer steins bearing the name "Hohenzollern" had been bought eagerly at high prices from the sailors. The enterprising tars obtained these from the passenger steamer of that name lying at the pier at Hoboken when the yacht first arrived.

Wholesale Prices Quoted in New York

MILK.

The Milk Exchange price for standard quality is 3¼c. per quart.

BUTTER.			
Creamery—West, extra	—	@	30
Firsts	28	@	29
Seconds	25	@	27
State dairy tubs, extra	26	@	27
Imitation creamery	17	@	24
Factory, fancy	—	@	21
Low grades	16	@	16½
CHEESE.			
State—Full cream, fancy	11½	@	11¾
Small	12¼	@	12¾
Part skims, good to prime	7½	@	8½
Full skims	3	@	3½
EGGS.			
Jersey—Fancy	—	@	30
State and Penn.	—	@	30
Western—Choice	—	@	30
Southern—Choice	29½	@	30
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, choice	2 17½	@	2 20
Medium, choice	—	@	1 75
Pea, choice	1 72½	@	1 75
Red kidney, choice	2 10	@	2 12½
White kidney, choice	2 40	@	2 45
Yellow eye, choice	2 30	@	2 35
Lima, Cal.	3 15	@	3 20
Green peas, bags	—	@	1 47½
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Apples, Winesap, per bbl.	4 00	@	5 00
Greening, per bbl.	4 50	@	7 00
Ben Davis, per bbl.	4 00	@	4 25
Baldwin, per bbl.	3 00	@	5 00
York Imperial, per bbl.	3 50	@	4 50
Northern Spy, per bbl.	3 50	@	5 00
Cranberries, Cape Cod, per bbl.	7 50	@	8 50
Jersey, prime, per bbl.	5 75	@	6 25
Strawberries, per qt.	12	@	35
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, per lb.	—	@	10½
Chickens, per lb.	—	@	10½
Roosters, per lb.	—	@	6½
Turkeys, per lb.	—	@	13
Ducks, per pair	60	@	80
Geese, per pair	90	@	1 37
Pigeons, per pair	20	@	25
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, per lb.	8	@	14
Capons, Phila., per lb.	13	@	20
Fowls, Western, per lb.	8	@	10½
Broilers, Phila., per lb.	24	@	27
Chickens, State, per lb.	11	@	13
Ducks, Western, per lb.	9	@	14
Geese, Western, per lb.	7	@	10
Squabs, per dozen	1 50	@	3 00
HOPS.			
State, 1901, choice, per lb.	17	@	18
Common to medium	12½	@	15
1900, choice	—	@	12
Pacific coast, 1901, choice	17	@	18
1900, choice	11	@	12
1900, common to prime	8	@	11
Old odds	2½	@	3
FURS.			
Red fox	2 00	@	4 00
Gray fox	75	@	85
Marten	2 00	@	12 00
Skunk, black	1 20	@	1 40
Skunk, striped	30	@	40
Raccoon	90	@	1 25
Opossum	12	@	60
Mink	2 50	@	3 50
Muskrat	9	@	13
Muskrat, kits	2	@	3
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay—Prime, per 100 lb.	92½	@	95
No. 1, per 100 lb.	83	@	90
No. 2, per 100 lb.	77½	@	82½
Clover mixed, per 100 lb.	62½	@	75
Straw, long rye	75	@	82½
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, Maine, per sack	2 40	@	2 50
N. Y. State, per sack	2 15	@	2 30
Sweets, N. J., per bbl.	3 75	@	4 50
Onions, State, per bag	3 50	@	3 65
Orange Co., per bag	2 00	@	5 00
Connecticut, red, per bbl.	3 50	@	4 00
Cabbage, State, per crate	1 25	@	1 50
Turnips, per bbl.	—	@	1 00
String beans, per basket	3 00	@	4 00
Egg plant, per box	2 50	@	5 50
Tomatoes, per carrier	1 25	@	2 50
Cauliflower, per basket	1 00	@	2 00
Peppers, per carrier	2 00	@	3 00
Spinach, per bbl.	1 25	@	2 00
Celery, per dozen	8	@	50
Lettuce, per basket	1 00	@	2 25
Brussels sprouts, per qt.	5	@	15
Kale, per bbl.	65	@	85
Squash, per bbl.	1 00	@	2 00
Beets, per bbl.	2 50	@	3 00
Carrots, per bbl.	1 50	@	2 00
Peas, per crate	2 50	@	5 00
Parsley, per 100 bunches	3 00	@	4 00
SUNDRIES.			
Beeswax, prime, per lb.	30	@	30½
Ginseng, Northern, per lb.	5 00	@	6 00
Honey, State, Clover, per lb	12	@	15
GAME.			
Wild ducks, canvas, per pair	2 50	@	3 00
Redhead, per pair	1 50	@	2 00
Mallard, per pair	75	@	1 00
Teal, per pair	60	@	75
Rabbits, per pair	8	@	10
Jack rabbits	—	@	25
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—Winter patents	3 85	@	4 25
Spring patents	3 90	@	4 20
Wheat—No. 1 N. N. Y.	—	@	84½
No. 1 N. Duluth	—	@	84½
Corn—No. 2	—	@	68⅞
Oats—No. 2 white	—	@	52
Track mixed	50	@	51
Rye—Western	66	@	66½
State	60	@	61
Lard, city	—	@	9.10c.
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed	7	@	10
Calves, city dressed	7½	@	11
Country dressed	6	@	10
Sheep, per 100 lb.	4 00	@	4 50
Lambs, per 100 lb.	6 50	@	7 00
Hogs, live, per 100 lb.	6 30	@	6 60
Country dressed, per lb.	6	@	8½

The Week in Trade Circles.

Business has been adversely affected by unfavorable weather. The interruption of telegraphic facilities by the late storm has seriously embarrassed the operations of business men, but this difficulty is being overcome as rapidly as possible. The industries have continued active. The distributing trades are generally active, and the outlook for spring business among the jobbers and retailers is almost uniformly favorable.

American Orders For Damask Goods.

Large orders from the United States for damask goods have been received in Belfast, Ireland.

Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children
Successfully used by Mother Gray, nurse in the Children's Home, in New York. Cure Feverishness, Bad Stomach, Teething Disorders, move and regulate the Bowels and Destroy Worms. Over 30,000 testimonials. At all druggists, 25c. Sample mailed FREE. Address Allen S. Olmstead, LeRoy, N. Y.

A man is generally at his heaviest in his fortieth year.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES do not stain the hands or spot the kettle. Sold by all druggists.

The duration of an ordinary wink is fourtenths of a second.

TO MOTHERS

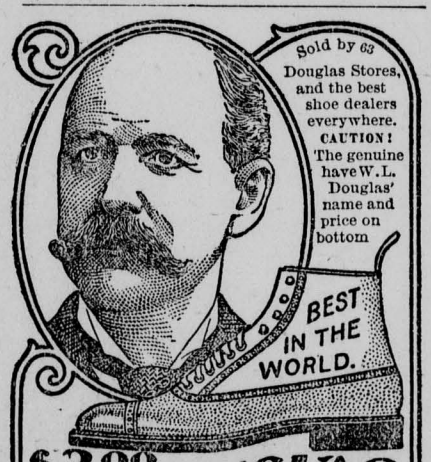
Mrs. J. H. Haskins, of Chicago, Ill., President Chicago Arcade Club, Addresses Comforting Words to Women Regarding Childbirth.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM!—Mothers need not dread childbearing after they know the value of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.** While I loved children I dreaded the ordeal, for it left me weak and sick

MRS. J. H. HASKINS.

for months after, and at the time I thought death was a welcome relief; but before my last child was born a good neighbor advised **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,** and I used that, together with your Pills and Sanative Wash for four months before the child's birth;—it brought me wonderful relief. I hardly had an ache or pain, and when the child was ten days old I left my bed strong in health. Every spring and fall I now take a bottle of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** and find it keeps me in continual excellent health."—MRS. J. H. HASKINS, 3248 Indiana Ave., Chicago, Ill. — *$5000 forfeit if above testimonial is not genuine.*

Care and careful counsel is what the expectant and would-be mother needs, and this counsel she can secure without cost by writing to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass.


Sold by 63 Douglas Stores, and the best shoe dealers everywhere.
CAUTION! The genuine have W. L. Douglas' name and price on bottom
BEST IN THE WORLD.

$3.00 W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES $3.50
UNION MADE.

Notice increase of sales in table below:
1898 = 748,706 Pairs.
1899 = 898,182 Pairs.
1900 = 1,250,754 Pairs.
1901 = 1,566,720 Pairs.

Business More Than Doubled in Four Years.

THE REASONS:

W. L. Douglas makes and sells more men's $3.00 and $3.50 shoes than any other two manufacturers in the world.

W. L. Douglas $3.00 and $3.50 shoes placed side by side with $5.00 and $6.00 shoes of other makes, are found to be just as good. They will outwear two pairs of ordinary $3.00 and $3.50 shoes.

Made of the best leathers, including Patent Corona Kid, Corona Colt, and National Kangaroo.

Fast Color Eyelets and Always Black Hooks Used.

W. L. Douglas $4.00 "Gilt Edge Line" cannot be equalled at any price.

Shoes by mail 25c. extra. Catalog free.
W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

American Wireless Telephone and Telegraph Co.

THE PARENT COMPANY OF AMERICA.

This Company owns the U. S. ART or BASIC PATENT for transmission of Electrical Communication without wires and has 17 other wireless patents.

A limited amount of stock is now offered for public subscription (par value $10, FULL PAID AND NON-ASSESSABLE) at

$8.00 PER SHARE.

PRICE WILL BE ADVANCED SHORTLY

PROMPT SUBSCRIBERS WILL RECEIVE THE APPORTIONMENT SCRIP DIVIDENDS of 25 per cent. each, declared by the Company May 7, May 28, June 19, July 10, October 31 and November 15, of the New England, Federal, Northwestern, Atlantic, Continental and Pacific Sub-Companies, who have placed 25 per cent. of their capital stock into the Parent Company's treasury to be divided among its stockholders as 25 per cent. scrip dividend.

Make all subscriptions payable by check, draft, express or money order, registered letter, etc., to the order of the Company.

American Wireless Telephone and Telegraph Co.
1345 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

If afflicted with weak eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

BURNED IN BLAZING CARS

Frightful Railway Wreck in Texas Caused by a Broken Rail.

PASSENGERS WERE FAST ASLEEP

The Shock Attending the Disaster Was the First Intimation They Had of Danger—Desperate Attempts to Escape a Horrible Death—Train Was Going Fast to Make Up Time.

San Antonio, Texas.—A broken rail caused a frightful wreck on the Southern Pacific Railroad near Maxon Station, twenty-five miles west of Sanderson. From the latest accounts fifteen people were killed outright and twenty-eight injured.

The dead are: Estavon Contrabas, of Del Rio, Texas; Andrew C. Shelly, wife and child, of Loiror, Texas; child of D. E. Housen, of Racine, Wis.; Mr. and Mrs. White, of Manitowoc, Wis.; Engineer A. L. Mast, of El Paso, Texas; L. A. Boone, news agent, of Doyline, La.; Chris Neel, contractor, of San Antonio; W. W. Price, engineer, of San Antonio, Fireman H. Bertscholst, of El Paso, Texas, and three children of Mart Biddle, of Chetopav, Kan.

The ill-fated train left San Antonio two and a half hours late, and at the time of the accident was running at a high rate of speed in order to make up time. The road at the point where the wreck occurred is in a rough country, the curves being sharp and the grades heavy. It was when rounding a curve that the train left the track on account of a broken rail.

The hour was 3 a. m., fifteen hours after the train had left San Antonio, showing that it was still behind time. All the passengers were asleep, and the shock that followed was the first intimation they had of the danger.

The train was going at such a rate of speed that the tender and engine landed seventy-five feet from where they left the rails. The cars behind piled up against the engine, causing a fire, and all were consumed except the sleepers.

A private car owned by Thomas Ryan, of New York City, whose family was aboard, was attached to the rear of the train, but it was pulled away before the fire reached it and no one in it was injured.

All the dead in the coaches just behind the express and baggage cars were cremated. The people in the sleepers were saved with the assistance of the uninjured passengers.

The wrecked train was a west-bound passenger, and consisted of an engine, mail car, baggage car, one coach, one chair car, three tourist sleepers, one Pullman sleeper and one private car.

The mail car, the baggage car and coaches were piled together against the engine and were ablaze in a few seconds. It was impossible to move any of the coaches or the tourist cars, as they were all off the rails, and were soon consumed by the flames.

So soon as it was possible to get in communication with the division headquarters, relief trains with surgeons and physicians were started for El Paso, Del Rio and Sanderson, picking up along the line all the surgeons that could be found.

All the injured who were in a condition to be moved were sent to El Paso, where they are receiving careful attention.

The wreck occurred at a remote point 200 miles east of this place, in a rugged mountain. The train jumped the track on a reverse curve, which skirts a ravine. It had just descended a grade two miles in length, and was running at a high rate of speed when it struck the curve.

MAILED MEDICINE KILLS.

Woman Takes It For Headache, and Dies From Strychnine Poisoning.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—Sheriff Chapman returned from Lowell, where he has been investigating the death of Mrs. William Klump, twenty years old. He found evidence that she was murdered. The woman received a supposed sample headache powder by mail. She used it, and died twelve hours later.

An autopsy showed that strychnine poisoning was the cause of death. The powder was sent in an envelope postmarked at Lowell.

According to the police Mrs. Klump was the victim of a cold-blooded murder. Her husband was arrested after the investigation of Sheriff Chapman and the village officers. He was brought here and lodged in the county jail.

The developments indicate, say the officers, that there is another woman in the case. Klump, it is alleged, desired to get rid of his wife so that he could marry this woman.

MAJOR WALLER TO BE TRIED.

Court-Martial Ordered For Alleged Atrocities in Philippines.

Manila.—A court-martial has been ordered to try Major Littleton W. T. Waller and Lieutenant John H. A. Day, of the Marine Corps, on the charge of executing natives of the island of Samar without trial. One native, it is alleged, was tied to a tree and publicly shot in the thigh. The next day, the charges state, the man was shot in the arms; that on the third day he was shot in the body and on the fourth day killed.

Friends of the two officers attribute their alleged actions to loss of mind, due to the privations which they suffered in the island of Samar.

BRITISH ARMY REFORMS

New Regulations Proposed Taken From Methods of the United States.

More Pay and Better Treatment For Enlisted Men Expected to Improve the Service—Major Lee's Views.

London.—The new army regulations proposed by the War Secretary, Mr. Brodrick, providing for increased pay and other reforms, which have created so much comment, appear to have been directly copied from the United States. Major Arthur Lee, member of Parliament for the Fareham Division of Hampshire and formerly British Military Attache at Washington, said of the proposed change:

"At last we have taken a leaf from the excellent book of the United States, though I do not believe we have gone quite so far in that direction as we might have done, and as I hope we may do ultimately. Under Mr. Brodrick's proposed changes a private in the British infantry now receives almost as much as a private in the United States Army.

"With this change, which I frequently advocated while military attache at Washington, we hope to get a class of recruits similar to those secured in America. Under the old pay we gradually were lowering the physical standard, yet still finding it hard to get men, while our desertion percentage was increasing at a rate which showed there was something radically wrong with the system. The American Army was the only other voluntarily enlisted body in the world with which we could make serviceable comparisons, the Continental armies, owing to conscription and other causes, being perfectly worthless examples.

"A year ago Mr. Brodrick poohpoohed the idea of copying the plan in use in the United States. Now he has changed his mind, and done what the majority of the members of the House, regardless of party, believe to be the very best thing that could well have happened to the army since Mr. Cardwell (in 1872) affected his sweeping reforms. For the first time 'Tommy Atkins,' with everything found and higher pay, will be in a better position than his agricultural brother, and from that class we ought now to get the best instead of the worst.

"It may hurt the agricultural interest, or what is left of it in England. But I do not believe that this damage will be as serious as the evils which the change will correct. Not only is it interesting to note the influence for the better of the American system in these sweeping changes, but in addition they will have a tremendous importance in another direction. Last year the Government clearly indicated its fears that it might have to resort to conscription. The present move banishes all possibility of this, for I understand Mr. Brodrick is willing to go even further in adapting the United States' excellent method of treatment for enlisted men, and by liberal finance build up the standard of the army.

"The increase in pay means an additional annual cost of about $10,000,000, but I maintain that it will be a direct saving of money, for the better class of men secured will mean fewer men in the hospitals and prisons, as well as obviating other forms of wastage, and quickly will make up for the additional initial outlay. Some day perhaps we may be able to adopt the sensible plan of the United States of paying the enlisted men of all arms at the same rate. But traditions here die hard.'

MURDERS IN BEAUMONT, TEXAS.

A Gang of Robbers Have Claimed Five Victims Since January 1.

Beaumont, Texas.—The body of the fifth murdered victim of a gang of robbers and murderers operating along the river front was found floating in the river, and two hours later eighteen suspects, whose domicile is the country across the river known as "The Flats," were arrested and placed in jail. The body was viewed by Justice Brown, acting as Coroner, who held no formal inquest. He declared his conviction that the man had been murdered. There was nothing about the body to reveal the man's identity.

Five bodies have been found since the first of the year. Two of them were so badly mutilated that their identification was impossible. A third one was identified by means of an emerald ring as that of Patrick Fitzpatrick, who had been missing for three weeks.

The fourth body was that of Benjamin Pearson, who had nearly $100 in his pockets, besides a fine gold watch, when last seen by his friends. When found his body was clothed only in underclothing. In each case the victim was killed by blows on the head evidently made by sandbags or bludgeons.

MISS ROOSEVELT NOT TO GO.

President Withdraws His Consent to the Trip to the Coronation.

Washington, D. C.—Miss Alice Roosevelt will not attend the coronation ceremonies of King Edward. Her trip to Havana, where she will be the guest of Governor-General and Mrs. Wood, will be her consolation for missing the pageant next June.

The withdrawal of the President's consent to the journey surprised everybody. The President's reason is that Miss Roosevelt has had a great amount of publicity lately.

It is likely that at some future date both Miss Roosevelt and young Theodore will visit not only England, but all Europe.

Queer Business Placards.

The placard in a Buffalo (N. Y.) clothing store window "Pants, ninetynine cents a leg; seats free," has been outdone by one in a tailor shop window of East London, which reads: "Dandy kicksies, with wroughty buttons and an artful takement down the sides. Cut saucy over the trotters. Half a monarch."

$100 Reward. $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Paris consumed 1,750,000 pounds of snails last winter.

Best For the Bowels.

No matter what ails you, headache to a cancer, you will never get well until your bowels are put right. CASCARETS help nature, cure you without a gripe or pain, produce easy natural movements, cost you just 10 cents to start getting your health back. CASCARETS Candy Cathartic, the genuine, put up in metal boxes, every tablet has C. C. C. stamped on it. Beware of imitations.

The infant named for a great statesman or hero often carries the name to oblivion.

Earliest Russian Millet.

Will you be short of hay? If so, plant a plenty of this prodigally prolific millet. 5 to 8 tons of rich hay per acre. Price, 50 lbs., $1.90; 100 lbs., $3.00; low freights. John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis. A

It has been observed that, as a rule, single women live longer than single men.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Most spiders have eight eyes, although some species have only six.

I do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds—JOHN F. BOYER, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

The medical profession furnishes the greatest number of suicides.

Asthma

"One of my daughters had a terrible case of asthma. We tried almost everything, but without relief. We then tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and three and one-half bottles cured her."—Emma Jane Entsminger, Langsville, O.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral certainly cures many cases of asthma.

And it cures bronchitis, hoarseness, weak lungs, whooping-cough, croup, winter coughs, night coughs, and hard colds.

Three sizes: 25c., enough for an ordinary cold; 50c., just right for bronchitis, hoarseness, hard colds, etc.; $1, most economical for chronic cases and to keep on hand.

J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

Gold Medal at Buffalo Exposition.
McILHENNY'S TABASCO

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

St. Jacobs Oil

The grandest remedy in the World because it never fails to cure

RHEUMATISM
NEURALGIA
SCIATICA
LUMBAGO
PLEURISY
HEADACHE
TOOTHACHE
FACEACHE
EARACHE
BACKACHE
STIFFNESS
SORENESS
SPRAINS

And all Bodily Aches and Pains. It penetrates and removes the cause of pain.

Conquers Pain

R·I·PANS

One day an old friend said: "Are you troubled with dyspepsia?" I said: "Yes, and I don't ever expect to be cured." He told me to go across the street and get a box of Ripans Tabules. After using Ripans Tabules for three weeks I was satisfied I had at last found the right medicine, the only one for me.

At druggists.
The Five-Cent packet is enough for an ordinary occasion. The family bottle, 60 cents, contains a supply for a year.

Capsicum Vaseline

Put up in Collapsible Tubes.

A Substitute for and Superior to Mustard or any other plaster, and will not blister the most delicate skin. The pain allaying and curative qualities of this article are wonderful. It will stop the toothache at once, and relieve headache and sciatica.

We recommend it as the best and safest external counter-irritant known, also as an external remedy for pains in the chest and stomach and all rheumatic, neuralgic and gouty complaints.

A trial will prove what we claim for it, and it will be found to be invaluable in the household. Many people say "It is the best of all your preparations."

Price, 15 cents, at all druggists, or other dealers, or by sending this amount to us in postage stamps we will send you a tube by mail.

No article should be accepted by the public unless the same carries our label, as otherwise it is not genuine.

CHEESEBROUGH MANUFACTURING CO.,
17 State Street, New York City.

OIL MAPS FREE

If you are interested, write, enclosing two-cent stamp, for

Official Geological Oil Maps of California and Colorado,

in colors. Worth two dollars, FREE. Mention this paper. **THE KENDRICK PROMOTION CO., Exchange Building, Denver, Colorado.**

A PERFECT SEWING MACHINE for $5, with self-threading needle. Does all kinds of fine sewing. Agents make $25.00 weekly selling them. Write for particulars. NATIONAL AUTOMATIC NEEDLE CO., 150 Nassau Street, New York.

GREGORY Seeds Sold under Three warrants. Send for free catalogue.
GREGORY'S SEED CATALOGUE FOR 1902
J. J. H. GREGORY & SON, Marblehead, Mass.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box B, Atlanta, Ga.

ADVERTISING IN THIS PAPER PAYS. N Y 11

SALZER'S Superior FODDER PLANTS

VICTORIA RAPE

About 10 miles ahead of Dwarf Essex Rape in bushiness, in vigor and nourishing quality. It makes it possible to grow swine and sheep and cattle all over America at 1c. a lb. It is marvelously prolific. Salzer's catalog tells.

Giant Incarnate Clover

Produces a luxuriant crop three feet tall within six weeks after seeding and lots and lots of pasturage all summer long besides. Will do well anywhere. Price dirt cheap.

Grass, Clovers and Fodder Plants

Our catalogue is brimful of thoroughly tested farm seeds such as Thousand Headed Kale; Teosinte, producing 80 tons of green fodder per acre; Pea Oat; Speltz, with its 80 bushels of grain and 4 tons of hay per acre, Billion Dollar Grass, etc., etc.

Salzer's Grass Mixtures

Yielding 6 tons of magnificent hay and an endless amount of pasturage on any farm in America.

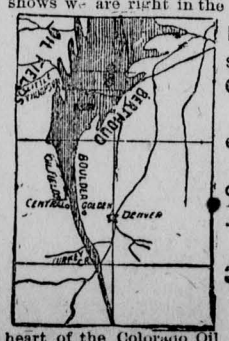
Bromus Inermis—6 tons of Hay per Acre

The great grass of the century, growing wherever soil is found. Our great catalogue, worth $100 to any wide awake American gardener or farmer, is mailed to you with many farm seed samples, upon receipt of but 10 cents postage. ☞ Catalog alone 5 cents for postage.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED COMPANY, La Crosse, Wis.

Get Into Colorado Oil

Hayden's U. S. Geological Survey of the Oil Belt shows we are right in the



heart of the Colorado Oil Fields.

before the big boom sets in. The wise man gets in early whilst stocks are cheap. BUY BERTHOUD LAND, COAL, GAS AND OIL COMPANY STOCK AT 5 CENTS A SHARE.

Bank references given. Buy now. Send for maps, reports, etc., FREE.

Colorado Oil, $2.50 a barrel. Texas and California Oil, 17 cents a barrel.

Newell & Newell,
FISCAL AGENTS,
324 Cooper Bldg., DENVER, COLORADO.

$10 Buys	- - -	200 Shares.
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HE CHANGED HIS MIND.

"Yes, I've been a little distrustful of the rising generation." The speaker was a well-to-do business man. Something said by the woman to whom he lifted his hat as he entered the car had prompted the confession. "You know," he added, "when we hire boys we don't always get choice specimens, and we hear a good deal about the kind of boy that reads detective stories and smokes cigarettes, and when we remember how we had to toe the mark, we're liable to think the young folks of to-day are having too easy a time and won't amount to much.

"But my little girl's party, the other night, showed me that I've been too severe a judge. Fannie is ten and Ethel is sixteen. So we added their ages together and let them invite twenty-six boys and girls between those ages. My wife ordered ice cream, candy, cake and lemonade and all such stuff, and we let the house belong to the children for the evening.

"They began to have a good time right away, and that without playing any kissing games, either. The racket was tremendous. I used to be pretty rackety myself, and—well, to tell the truth, I hung around all the evening, not putting myself in the way but enjoying the fun and getting acquainted a little.

"There were no rich men's children in the crowd, and none from very poor families. Perhaps you might say they belonged to everyday folks like ourselves. Two of the boys, I found, earn their own living. Three of the girls and two of the boys are in the high school and the others are grammar-school pupils. The first thing that pleased me was to see how the big ones and the little ones harmonized. The older boys and girls didn't try to shut the younger ones out of their games and none of the smaller children played baby.

"Of course I've always taken it for granted that my girls will associate with boys who behave like gentlemen. I didn't expect to have any furniture broken or any ice cream emptied into the piano, and there wasn't. More than that, I didn't notice a mean word or a rude act all the evening, and the boys were such clean, bright, manly fellows that I wished they all belonged to me.

"But this is what seems the extraordinary thing, as I think it over: Of the fourteen girls, six were uncommonly pretty, and three others were really beautiful. Not a girl was unattractive, mind you, but nine of the fourteen would have attracted attention anywhere. They weren't selected specimens, either; just the girls my children have played with all their lives.

"Now that's a higher average of good looks than any such party would have yielded when I was a boy. The boys behaved better, too, than any fourteen boys you could have found in my neighborhood. When I was young we wouldn't have been so thoughtful for smaller children, either.

"So the country's all right! The future's safe. I take back all the mean things I ever said or thought about those who are coming up to fill our places. Why, if our girls are growing prettier and our boys more manly, all the time, they'll make such a nation of this that the rest of the world will be deserted and the entire human race will flock this way!"—Youth's Companion.

HOLDING BACK.

"If I could keep my baby just as he is, with all the dear, baby ways!" says the fond mother, holding the little form close, and shrinking even in thought from the coming days which must bring boyhood and manhood, and draw her darling from her arms into his own individual life. "If I could keep him from growing up!"

Suppose she should try. She might compress feet and hands, might prevent the the physical form from developing naturally. She might refuse the brain all nourishment, the mind all culture, and bar the growth of reason and independence, but instead of her beautiful baby she would have an abnormal creature, weak, dwarfed, deformed, at once pitiable and repulsive.

It is much the same with all our mad clinging to the treasurers of to-day. We like the old ways, the old environments, the old conditions, and we do not want them broken up, but the law of change is everywhere, and the command to go forward is universal. However we may refuse or rebel we cannot keep our past, we only mar and cripple our future. Our yesterdays were dear, but they are done; to-day holds its work and its compensations, but it needs must pass. Let us be content to go forward as Providence opens the way, and greet our to-morrows and their transformations, cheerfully.—Forward.

THERE ARE OTHERS.

This expression, "There are others," is so often spoken after a flippant fashion that it has come to be regarded by a good many precise people as being quite nearly related to such slangy remarks as, "You are not the only pebble on the beach;" "You are not the only dent in the pan," etc., etc. But if these words could be spoken oftener and more impressively to one's own self, that self might be very much the better for listening to them.

For instance, there is the case of that young girl who has just come into long skirts, and who sweeps along the street as though the whole town belonged to her; if she had grown up in the habit of saying seriously to herself, "There are others," we may be sure she would not have marched straight through the ring those little boys had chalked on the sidewalk, scattering the marbles in every direction, and making no answer to the protest, "O, what did you do that for, lady?" except to elevate her chin a little higher in the air. A few more steps taken, even if she had gone so far as to step off the pavement, would not have delayed her more than a small fraction of a minute, and the action would have given those boys a lesson in the art of being considerate which they would have remembered much better, perhaps, than anything they had learned in school that day.

We may not be able to do much in the way of helping others, but we can always do our best to avoid putting them to inconvenience. Just think how much trouble it would save the housemaid in the way of keeping the floor clean if all the boys and girls of the family would be consideaate enough to wipe their feet carefully on the door mat before rushing into the hall when coming home from a walk on the course of which they have encountered a dozen muddy crossings! Such a proceeding would consume but a very small portion of their precious time, but the maid's back and knees would be wonderful gainers thereby.

"Madam," said a hotel porter to a female speaker for woman's right to hold office, "you can count on my vote for any office you ever run for, from President down."

He had not been converted by her platform speeches, for he had never been to hear them, but he had learned that she traveled with two small trunks instead of one large one, not because she preferred to pack small trunks, but to save the backs of the men who have to handle travelers' luggage.

Learn to be considerate as regards others, whether those others are rich or poor, high or low, and it will be the better for you, even if you never have any praise for it except that which comes from your own approving conscience.

HUGO MAYER

New spring arrivals in Hats. All the late styles are here.
Soft Hats 50c. to $3.00. Stiff Hats $1.50 to $3.00.
New spring shapes and patterns in Neckwear have also arrived.

NEW SPRING STYLES IN

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FOR MEN, BOYS AND CHILDREN are coming in daily.

We are giving big bargains in Odd Trousers for men these days. Come in and see them and if you have a boy, don't fail to get prices on Children's Suits. We have about 300 suits, Vestee and Double Breasted styles, that we are offering at almost one-half regular prices.
We give Trading and Silverware stamps with all purchases.

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THE DANISH WEST INDIES.

Thirty-five years ago, when Secretary Seward negotiated with Russia for the purchase of Alaska, he was derided by many people, who regarded seven million dollars as an enormous price to pay for a bleak and barren piece of territory which seemed practically valueless. Probably no American now would be willlng to give up Alaska at any price.

Mr. Seward's sagacity has been vindicated in another particular. He tried to buy the Danish West Indies, but when the government of Denmark agreed to cede them, the United States Senate rejected the treaty. Now, a generation later, the cession has been accomplished.

When Mr. Seward began his bargaining with Denmark, the United States needed a naval station in the West Indies. The acquisition of Porto Rico partially supplies that need. But a new need has arisen. St. Thomas has not only a better port than any in Porto Rico, but the island commands the main ocean route from Europe to the American isthmus. Wherever the United States may cut a canal across the isthmus, the key to a most important passage through the Antilles should not be in hostile hands. The United States must not only control the canal, but so far as possible the approaches to it. It is this considertion which gives value to islands which Denmark has found only a burden.

The same necessity of providing against possible emergencies explains other details of national policy. The United States has no quarrel with any nation; it has no reason to anticipate war with any. Why then, should it build costly coast defenses, acquire coaling and naval stations and add great battleships to its navy? Because, when these things are needed, they are greatly needed, and cannot be improvised. The country found that out when it made ready for the war with Spain in haste. The lesson is too costly to be twice learned.

The Vice of Nagging.

Clouds the happiness of the home, but a nagging woman often needs help. She may be so nervous and run down in health that trifles annoy her. If she is melancholy, excitable, troubled with loss of appetite, headache, sleeplessness, constipation or fainting and dizzy spells, she needs Electric Bitters, the most wonderful remedy for ailing women. Thousands of sufferers from female troubles, nervous troubles, backache and weak kidneys have used it, and become healthy and happy. Try it. Only 50c. W. H. Spangler guarantees satisfaction.

THE EIGHT-DAY CLOCK.

There is a story of an old lady who took delight in attending funerals, and shedding copious tears without partiality. Once she came to a house of grief, and seeing a new article of furniture in the corner, could not withstand her curiosity.

"Wh-wh-when did you get your ne-new eight-day clock?" she tearfully whispered.

"Hain't got any new eight-day clock," replied the grief-stricken widow.

"What's that in the corner?"

"That?" That's the corpse; we stood him on end to make room for the mourners."

For the Complexion.

The complexion always suffers from biliousness or constipation. Unless the bowels are kept open the impurities from the body appear in the form of unsightly eruptions. DeWitt's Little Early Risers keep the liver and bowels in healthy condition and remove the cause of such troubles. C. E. Hooper, Albany, Ga., says: "I took DeWitt's Little Early Risers for biliousness. They were just what I needed. I am feeling better now than in years." Never gripe or distress. Safe, thorough and gentle. The very best pills. W. H. Spangler.

A Steadfast Faith.

A steadfast faith is necessary to steadfast conduct. According to the faith is the life. If that is uncertain and unsettled, fixed at no point, the result will be an unsteadiness in religious life. A lack of purpose in the man at the helm will make the course of the ship at sea very erratic and perhaps result in its ultimate destruction. The only sofety for the soul, the only safety for the church, is to be found in accepting the true doctrine of salvation and continuing steadfastly in it, as did the New Testament Christians, doing the work of the Lord.—Independent.

Duty Is Ours.

It is needful that we form definite plans and that we concentrate endeavor on specific ends. It is not always needful that we get what we seek, and if we are faithful to the light we have and work with a consecrated spirit we may know that we cannot fail. If we miss what we seek, we miss only to attain something higher and better. Duty is ours; results are God's. It is for us to plant and water. Let God not only give, but elect what shall be the increase.—Christian Leader.

Can't Keep It Secret.

The splendid work of Dr. King's New Life Pills is daily coming to light. No such grand remedy for Liver and Bowel troubles was ever known before. Thousands bless them for curing Constipation, Sick Headache, Biliousness, Jaundice and Indigestion. Try them. 25c. at W. H. Spangler's.

Covetousness.

Covetousness is always looking over neighboring fences and wishing both fence and neighbor were gone. Covetousness is selfishness full grown into greediness. It is the swinish trait in fallen human nature. Its peculiar peril is the premium put upon the power of accumulation both by the world and by the church.—Christian Intelligencer.

Lockjaw from Cobwebs.

Cobwebs put on a cut lately gave a woman lockjaw. Millions know that the best thing to put on a cut is Bucklen's Arnica Salve, the infallible healer of Wounds, Ulcers, Sores, Skin Eruptions, Burns, Scalds and Piles. It cures or no pay. Only 25c. at W. H. Spangler's.

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